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NEW FOREIGN AFFAIRS THRUST HIKES PRC INFLUENCE

HK020640 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 1, 1 Jan 85 pp 6-7

[Article by Li Dai of the International Issues Institute: "Our Country Has Opened a New Situation in Foreign Affairs"]

[Text] In 1984, our country carried out unprecedentedly brisk diplomatic activities. Holding high the banner of peace, friendship, and development, our country carried out extensive activities and achieved marked results in safeguarding world peace, easing tension, strengthening friendly relations with other countries, and developing economic cooperation. A new situation in our diplomatic work has been created, and our country has increased its influence in international affairs.

Last year, our country's leaders fully explained, on many different occasions, the independent and peaceful diplomatic policy that our country is pursuing. This enabled other countries of the world to gain a deeper understanding of our country's position and viewpoint in international affairs. Last year marked the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the 5-point principle for peaceful coexistence, jointly initiated by our country, India, and Burma. When expounding this peaceful-coexistence principle, which has a strong vitality, our country's leaders pointed out: In following the 5-point principle for peaceful coexistence, countries with different social systems can have harmonious relations and conduct friendly cooperation, but, if this principle is violated, countries with the same social system may become bitterly antagonistic toward each other or may even become involved in direct conflicts. The key to the state of relations between two countries lies in whether both sides strictly abide by the 5-point principle for peaceful coexistence. This is a clear conclusion our country has drawn from the development of international relations over the past 3 decades. It has been supported by more and more countries. The 5-point principle for peaceful coexistence has been accepted more and more as a universal norm for the handling of international relations.

In view of the situation where the Soviet Union and the United States are intensifying their confrontation and arms race, which has greatly upset people throughout the world, we have taken a clear-cut position of opposing the cold war and antagonism and supporting detente and dialogue. We not only support the efforts of the countries in both Eastern and Western Europe to improve their bilateral relations, but also hope that the Soviet Union and the United States will improve their relations and will return to the negotiating table to work out steps for arms reduction. As far as nuclear disarmament is concerned, our country's position is that after the Soviet Union and the United States take the lead in stopping testing, improving, and producing nuclear weapons and in concluding an agreement on reducing their respective nuclear arsenals to a substantial degree, an international conference attended by representatives from all quarters concerned can be held to jointly formulate concrete steps for nuclear disarmament.

On the basis of this position, our country further indicated last year that in order to promote nuclear disarmament, as long as other nuclear countries also agree, China is willing to enter into an exchange of views at UN meetings or on other occasions with regard to the issues of preventing nuclear wars, stopping the nuclear arms race, and effecting nuclear disarmament. Our country has also submitted a first-draft resolution on disarmament to the UN General Assembly, calling for stopping the arms race in outer space and urging the Soviet Union and the United States to hold bilateral talks on this issue at an early date and to promptly inform the disarmament conference about the progress of their talks. These positive proposals of ours have received a favorable response from the international community.

Last year saw the most frequent visits by Chinese leaders to other countries and visits by foreigners to China, as well as Chinese-foreign high-level consultations. All this has definitely increased mutual understanding and improved friendly relations between our country and many other countries. Last year, 26 heads of state and government leaders visited China, 19 of whom were from Third World countries. We signed many friendly cooperation agreements, especially economic and technological cooperation agreements, with most visiting foreign leaders. We established diplomatic relations with the United Arab Emirates. Several state councillors of our country visited countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Our friendly cooperation with other Third World countries has further developed to a deeper extent.

Our country has generally improved friendly relations with our neighboring countries. Kang Song-san, premier of the Korean Administrative Council, visited our country. General Secretary Hu Yaobang and General Secretary Kim Il-sung exchanged visits. The Chinese and Korean leaders deeply discussed the issue of ensuring a continuing stable situation on the Korean peninsula and realizing Korea's independent and peaceful reunification. They reached identical views. This not only advanced Chinese-Korean friendship to a new phase, but also played a significant role in stabilizing the situation in Northeast Asia.

Our relations with Japan also are steadily developing. Prime Minister Nakasone visited our country last year, and our two countries adopted some concrete measures to extend the principle of lasting friendship and good-neighborliness well into the 21st century. President Li Xiannian visited Pakistan, Jordan, Turkey, and Nepal. Our country continued to advance cooperation with the ASEAN countries, Pakistan, and other neighboring countries in defending the peace in Southeast Asia and in developing each other's economies. We also have improved our relations with India, and have held five rounds of talks with that country. Vice Premier Yao Yilin participated in the funeral of India's late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Burma's President U San Yu visited China, and the two countries signed an economic and technological cooperation agreement and further developed their traditional friendship. Our country has held talks in Beijing on demarcation of the border with Bhutan, and the next round of the talks will be held in Thimphu. In addition, Sri Lanka's President Jayewardene also visited our country last year.

Last year, our country's relations with European countries developed rapidly. Premier Zhao Ziyang visited France, Belgium, the European Community, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Italy. President Li Xiannian visited Spain, Portugal, and Malta. West German Chancellor Kohl, Norwegian Prime Minister Willoch, and British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher visited our country. China and Britain concluded an agreement on the Hong Kong issue, and the two governments have officially signed a joint declaration on this issue. The successful settlement of the Hong Kong issue not only opened up brighter prospects for Sino-British friendly cooperation, but also provided a new model for the peaceful settlement of issues left over by history between two or more countries.

Our country also reached agreement with the Netherlands Government, and diplomatic relations between the two countries have been restored to the ambassadorial level. Through last year's diplomatic work, friendly relations between China and various West European countries have entered a new phase, and economic cooperation will further develop. Our relations with East European countries have also improved markedly. President Li Xiannian visited Romania and Yugoslavia. The delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, visited our country.

Our State Councillors Chen Muhua and Song Ping respectively visited Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the German Democratic Republic.

Our friendly relations with Canada, Australia, and New Zealand continue to develop. Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Canada and Australian Prime Minister Hawke visited our country.

The leaders of China and the United States exchanged visits to each other's countries last year. The United States relaxed control over technological transfers to our country. New progress was made in economic, cultural, and scientific cooperation between the two countries, which helped stabilize Sino-U.S. relations. However, the United States continued to place obstacles in the form of the Taiwan issue and new restraints on the import of Chinese textile goods. All this was firmly opposed by our country.

Sino-Soviet relations improved to a certain extent, with increased bilateral trade and official and unofficial contacts. The foreign ministers of the two countries met twice at the United Nations. The Sino-Soviet talks are continuing. The atmosphere of the fifth round of the Sino-Soviet talks was frank and calm. Both sides expressed their willingness to further expand relations and contacts between the two countries in the economic, trade, scientific, technological, and cultural fields. The sixth round of the talks will be held in Moscow in April. However, the main obstacles to the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations have not yet been removed. Last year, Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited China, and both sides made new progress in economic, trade, and technological cooperation.

Leaders of our country have clearly stated that we also follow the 5-point principle for peaceful coexistence when handling our relations with the two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States. We will never yield to any external position, will never attach ourselves to any big power or group of powers, and will never enter into alliance with any big power or establish strategic relations with any big power. We will not improve relations with any one of the superpowers at the expense of the interests of the other. This principled position of ours has been widely praised by the international community.

Last year we advanced our open-door economic policy. Apart from the 4 existing special economic zones, which were run better, we further opened 14 coastal cities, including Dalian, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Hainan Island. These 19 cities and areas form the forefront for carrying out our open-door economic policy and will effectively promote and develop our cooperative relations with other countries in the economic, trade, and technological fields.

Our open-door economic policy favors all types of countries, whether capitalist or socialist countries and whether developed or developing countries. Developing economic and technological cooperation is not only a need of China, but is also a common need of all countries. We are willing to make joint efforts with all countries to develop economic and trade relations.

We uphold peace and development and advocate disarmament and dialogue, but this does not mean that we will give up the struggle against hegemonism. We resolutely oppose aggression and expansion conducted by any hegemonists, no matter whether they are major hegemonists or minor ones.

While trying to improve our relations with the Soviet Union and the United States, we also firmly oppose their hegemonism and demand that they remove the obstacles to the development of bilateral relations. We will continue to condemn Vietnam and the Soviet Union for their aggression against Kampuchea and Afghanistan and resolutely demand that they withdraw their troops from these two countries. We have resolutely repulsed Vietnam's new military provocation along the Sino-Vietnamese border areas and resolutely support Thailand in resisting Vietnam's military invasions. We have warmly invited the tripartite delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, headed by Prince Sihanouk, to participate in our National Day celebration activities and have expressed our firmest support for their just cause.

We continue to condemn Israel's aggression against Lebanon and support the holding of an international meeting to discuss ways to settle the Palestinian issue.

We hope that developed countries, particularly the United States, will treat developing countries in an equal manner in economic matters, will really carry out economic cooperation in the interests of both sides, and will show special concern for the developing countries that are in the most difficult position. The 5-point proposal put forth by the Chinese representative to the UN General Assembly on the pressing matters concerning developing countries has been accepted by most countries.

Our diplomatic work serves the great purpose of promoting our country's modernization and maintaining world peace. When reviewing our work over the past year, we find that, as Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out at the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, we have defended our national dignity and interests, fulfilled our international duties to which we are committed, developed our relations with other countries, and contributed to the upholding of international justice and world peace. We have further raised our international position.

COMMENTARY VIEWS ISSUE OF KOREAN REUNIFICATION

OW050541 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 4 Feb 85

["International Current Events" commentary: "The Aspiration of the 60 Million Korean People"]

[Text] On 31 January, the WPK [Workers Party of Korea] Central Committee issued a slogan greeting the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party. On the issue of Korean reunification, the slogan stressed that the reunification of the fatherland is an internal affair of the Korean nation and a great national cause that can be settled by the Korean people's own strength. It expressed the determination to continue to strive patiently to realize the tripartite talks. At the same time, it called on all the Korean people to organize a great national united front to stop the splittists from concocting the "two Koreas" conspiracy and struggle to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. The slogan manifested the stern stand and the correct demand of the WPK and the DPRK Government on solving the issue of the fatherland's reunification. It also reflected the aspiration of the 60 million people in the North and the South.

As can be recalled, a trend of detente emerged on the Korean peninsula in 1984, when some contacts were made and dialogue started between the South and the North, bringing hopes for the 60 million Korean people and attracting attention of the people of all countries. Since the Korean people belong to one nation, the protracted separation of kith and kin has brought tremendous pains to the people. The people are desperately hoping that the fatherland will be reunified as soon as possible so that the nation can be united and the compatriots can be reunited. Such hope represents the greatest, long-cherished aspiration of all the Korean people.

At the beginning of 1984, the DPRK Central People's Committee and Supreme People's Assembly Presidium held a joint meeting and adopted a resolution proposing that the North side of Korea, the United States, and the South side of Korea hold tripartite talks. The proposal emphatically pointed out that dialogue is the only way to ease the tense relations between the North and the South sides of Korea and is conducive to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Thus, the gate of dialogue between the North and the South was widely opened.

On 10 March of last year, the DPRK Olympic Committee wrote a letter to the South Korean Olympic Committee, proposing that both sides send an athletic delegation to hold talks to discuss the question of forming a unified athletic team between the North and the South to take part in the Los Angeles Olympic Games and other major international athletic games. Both sides promptly held three rounds of talks. Although no results were obtained, direct telephone communication between Pyongyang and Seoul was resumed, and the liaison personnel of both sides responsible for delivering the letters met again at Panmunjon since then.

At the end of August and the beginning of September of last year, torrential rains brought flood disasters to some areas of South Korea, inundating large tracts of farmland, toppling houses, killing or injuring more than 300 people, and rendering 200,000 people homeless. The DPRK Red Cross Society decided to provide relief supplies to disaster-stricken people in South Korea to express the cordial feelings of kith and kin, and the South Korean Red Cross Society expressed willingness to accept the supplies. After some talks, the sides reached an agreement.

As of 4 October, the relief supplies from the North had been completely delivered to the South. The supplies included 50,000 dan of rice, 500,000 meters of cloth, 100,000 metric tons of cement, and large amounts of pharmaceuticals. On this occasion, KCNA issued a press communique stating that, for the first time, the people in the North and the South broke away from the state of decades of separation and uninhibitedly exchanged feelings of kith and kin. It was the first happy event of far-reaching significance in the nearly 40 years of the national split and a historic milestone in the path of fulfilling the aspirations for reunification.

In the fourth quarter, on 15 November, the North and the South held economic talks at the vice-ministerial level at Panmunjom. During the economic talks, with peace of mind, profound sincerity, and mutual respect, both sides presented concrete proposals on economic interchange and cooperation in a harmonious atmosphere. During the talks, the delegate from the North conveyed a verbal message from Kim Hwan, vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, to Sin Pyong-hyon, deputy prime minister of South Korea, proposing that the South and the North hold direct meetings at vice-ministerial level. In a word, the situation on the Korean peninsula eased somewhat in 1984, and some atmosphere conducive to further contacts and association between the South and the North emerged.

On New Year's Day this year, President Kim Il-song issued a New Year message, highly evaluating the series of contacts and dialogues carried out between the North and the South in 1984. He held that, if such dialogues can continue smoothly, they can gradually develop into talks at still higher levels and bring about high-level political talks between the North and the South.

What merits attention is the fact that, on 4 January the U.S. and South Korean authorities announced that a joint military exercise, named "Team Spirit-85," will be held in South Korea from 1 February to mid-April with the participation of as many as 200,000 troops. KCNA pointed out that the announcement made at this time by the United States and South Korea that a large-scale military exercise will be held soon is a challenge to the Korean people's aspirations for peaceful reunification and a criminal act of pouring cold water on the aspirations of the peace-loving people of the world. President Kim Il-song issued a speech on 8 January, clearly demanding that the United States and South Korea cancel such joint military exercises. Undoubtedly, such a demand was proper. On 9 January, Kim Hwan vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, informed Sin Pyong-hyon, minister of the Economic Planning Board of South Korea, by telephone that, if the South persists in holding the joint exercise "Team Spirit-85," it will be difficult to hold the 17 January second North-South economic talks as planned. In an effort to achieve progress in the valuable economic talks, Kim Hwan proposed that a North-South bilateral vice-ministerial meeting be held before 17 January. However, South Korea rejected this reasonable proposal. On 16 January, Vice Premier Kim Hwan issued a statement, pointing out that, because of the South Korea side's unreasonable rejection of the proposal on holding a vice-ministerial meeting and its attempts to normalize its joint military exercise "Team Spirit-85" with the United States, there is no way of holding the second North-South economic talks on 17 January; and that, as to when the talks can be held in the future, it will be decided completely by the attitude of the South Korean side.

From all angles of the event, we can reach a conclusion that the responsibility for the failure in continuing the economic talks between the two Korean sides rested completely with the South Korean side. While the situation on the Korean peninsula eased somewhat last year, the question of whether or not such favorable trends can be maintained and further developed this year will be a matter of concern not only for the 60 million Korean people but also for the people throughout the world.

MACAO GOVERNOR ARRIVES ON 'COURTESY' VISIT

OW041145 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA) -- The governor of Macao, Vasco Fernando Leote de Almeida e Costa and Mrs Maria Claudiana de Almeida e Costa, flew in Beijing this afternoon to begin a week-long visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. This is the first visit to Beijing by the Portuguese governor. He told XINHUA that though this is a courtesy visit, he was looking forward to discussing with Chinese officials on some projects of cooperation. The visit includes a morning session of talks between the governor and Zheng Tuobing, first vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade tomorrow, and a dinner for him in the evening. He is also expected to meet with China's state leaders during his stay in Beijing. Other places of his tour include Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Discusses Trade

OW050959 Beijing XINHUA in English 0909 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (XINHUA) -- Zheng Tuobing, first vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and the visiting Macao governor, Vasco Fernando Leote de Almeida e Costa, exchanged views on further development of cooperation between the mainland and Macao here this morning. According to sources close to the talks, which lasted two and a half hours, the two sides reviewed cooperation and friendly contacts in various areas between the mainland and Macao over the last few years. They expressed the desire for further expansion of cooperation in the fields of economy, trade and tourism. The sources said the two sides agreed that expanded cooperation would be beneficial to both. They also discussed concrete issues of bilateral trade and technical cooperation.

At the talks, Zheng expressed satisfaction over the development of trade between the two sides since China adopted the policy of opening to the outside world. He praised Macao for its efforts to implement its economic plan and build facilities of telecommunications, water and electricity supply and tourism. The Macao governor briefed the Chinese side on the work of his three years' office and gave a positive appraisal of China's open policy. Present at the talks were Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Manuel Mario de Oliveira de Seixas Serra, secretary of the Governor's Office.

UN OFFICIAL PRAISES PRC FOR RESETTLING REFUGEES

OW051104 Beijing XINHUA in English 1037 GMT 5 Feb 85

["China Praised for Resettling Refugees" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, February 5 (XINHUA) -- A U.N. official for refugees stationed in Hong Kong today hailed China for its efforts to help resettle Indochinese refugees. "China has done excellent work in resettling those refugees on state farms," said D.B. Lasan, charge de mission of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, in a meeting here this morning with Xu Jiatun, the top Chinese official stationed in Hong Kong. China has helped to resettle more than 270,000 Indochinese refugees over the last few years.

Lasan also told Xu, whose official title is director of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY's Hong Kong bureau, that the high commissioner hoped to meet him in Hong Kong on his (?visit) to China in May this year. Xu said he looked forward to meeting the high commissioner.

NI ZHIFU IN PARIS FOR FRENCH PARTY CONGRESS

OW050721 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Paris, February 4 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Communist Party delegation headed by the party's Political Bureau member Ni Zhifu arrived here today at the invitation of the French Communist Party.

The delegation, which came here to attend the 25th National Congress of the French Communist Party due to open on February 6, is the first Chinese party delegation the French Communist Party has ever received at its National Congress.

The delegation was warmly greeted at the airport by Secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party and member of its Political Bureau Gaston Plissonnier.

Chinese Ambassador to France Cao Keqiang also met the delegation at the airport.

BRITISH TRADE DELEGATION PLANS VISIT TO PRC

OW050846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 5 Feb 85

["Britain To Send Economic and Trade Delegation to China" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] London, February 4 (XINHUA) -- British Government has decided to send an economic and trade delegation to China soon, with Cabinet Minister Without Portfolio David Young as its head.

At a reception for the delegation tonight at 10 Downing Street, her official residence in London, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the Chinese ambassador: "I should point out that this economic and trade delegation is the most important one we have had so far."

She said she hopes the visit, arranged by the two governments during her visit to China last December, will be a great success not only from the viewpoint of the British Government but also from that of the Chinese Government.

The prime minister stressed that relations between China and Britain "are entering into a great new chapter after the formal signing of the agreement on the future of Hong Kong."

"We are anxious to cement the relations now not only because of our interests but also because of our belief in our fundamental friendship," she said.

The 10-member delegation which is considered as part of the goodwill to cement the friendship will represent aerospace, power, gas, steel, coal mining equipment, telecommunication and other British industries.

Appreciating the prime minister's remarks, Chinese Ambassador Cheng Zhaoyan noted that he thought the delegation reflects fully Britain's willingness to develop relations with China.

LEBANESE OFFICIAL ON OCCUPIED LAND, SECURITY

OW050845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Beirut, February 4 (XINHUA) -- A high ranking Lebanese official today called for international support for the Lebanese people in their struggle for the liberation of their occupied territories.

Fu'ad al-Turk secretary, general of the Foreign Ministry, told XINHUA that the Lebanese people now face three tasks: liberation of all their land occupied by Israel, implementation of the security plan, and reopening of the coastal highway as well as the international highway linking Beirut and the Syrian capital of Damascus.

Al-Turk, who ranks second in the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, accused Israel of not offering the timetable for the second and third phases of its troop withdrawal. His country could not accept the Israeli plan to give the responsibility to the Israel-backed Southern Lebanese Army for the security of the occupied area after the pullout of the Israelis from the region, he said.

"We have absolute sovereignty over our territory. Our government enjoys the right to take charge of security issues on our own land and we do not accept the right of any foreign power to maintain the security in the border area," he said.

The civil war in Lebanon was caused by both internal and external factors, the former being the factional strife and the latter, the regional conflicts and contention between the superpowers, he said.

He said the Lebanese Government is ready to attend any international conference on the Lebanese problem but will reject the intention to link the Lebanese issue with the overall Mideast problems.

At present, the possibility for an international conference looks dim due to opposition from the United States and Israel, he said.

He called on the superpowers not to harm the interests of Lebanon in their Mideast negotiations.

Solutions should come from the will of the people instead of from external influences, he said.

OMANI OFFICIALS MEET OUTGOING PRC ENVOY

OW041922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Muscat, February 4 (XINHUA) -- Deputy Prime Minister for Legal Affairs of Oman Fahd Ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id met with outgoing Chinese Ambassador Yuan Lulin here this morning.

During the meeting, Fahd paid tribute to the development of relations between Oman and China, and noted the prospects were good [and] that they would further improve.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah also met with the outgoing ambassador. The minister said China enjoyed a good international reputation and played a prominent role in world affairs. He praised China's support for the Arab cause.

Under-secretary in the Foreign Ministry Saif Bin Hamad al Bathashi [spelling of name as received] held a farewell reception here this evening for Ambassador Yuan.

WANG ZHAOHUA DISCUSSES CADRE TRAINING, EDUCATION

063042300 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0630 GNT 3 Feb 85

[Radio talk by Wang Zhaohua, deputy director of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee and of the central leading group in charge of cadre education: "Accelerate the Tempo of Cadre Training To Meet the Needs of the Four Modernizations" -- read by announcer]

[Text] Greetings, comrades! Today I am going to discuss the current large-scale training of cadres in our country. The first point to be discussed is the position and role of cadre education in the new period.

To attain the great strategic goal set by the 12th CPC National Congress, we must lay a good foundation, build up our strength, and create the necessary conditions before the year 1990. Preparations for creating one of these necessary conditions -- the availability of cadres -- are of extreme importance. Comrade Deng Xiaoping once decisively pointed out: The key to realizing the four modernizations is the advance of our science and technology. To develop science and technology, we must promote education. Empty talk will not lead us to modernization. We must be knowledgeable and have the qualified and competent personnel required.

The success of our current economic construction drive, our reform of the economic structure, and our meeting the challenges of the new technological revolution and advance to the international markets is, in the final analysis, conditioned by the availability of qualified personnel and cadres. This means that whether or not the contingent of our cadres are able to meet the requirements for fulfilling the general task will determine the success or failure of our four socialist modernizations as well as of our party and country. Our country has more than 22 million cadres who are the backbone force of the four modernizations. A salient issue at present is the fact that the level of political theory and professional knowledge of many cadres do not meet the needs of four modernizations.

Preliminary statistics show that less than half of our existing cadres have been trained systematically in basic Marxist knowledge. Of the total number of cadres, 22 percent or 4.8 million have had higher education, 29 percent or some 6.2 million have had secondary or specialized education, 14 percent or 3 million received senior middle school education, and roughly 37 percent or some 8 million were trained in junior middle or primary schools. Of the total number of more than 9 million professional and technological cadres, only some 1.3 million are senior or medium-level technological personnel. The number of cadres among the members of the leading bodies at various levels who are professionally trained in management is even less.

As for the six specialities of economic planning, statistics, finance and trade, monetary affairs, management engineering, and technological and economic management, an estimate made recently by the Ministry of Education shows that the number of senior and middle-level personnel specialized in these six fields, who are needed by the year 2000, is 8.53 million. But the existing number of such personnel we now have is only a little more than 710,000. This means that nearly 12 times the existing number of such personnel must be trained and brought up in the next 15 years if we are going to meet the needs of these fields of work. A pressing strategic task for the period of revitalizing the national economy is, therefore, to improve the political and professional quality swiftly of the contingent of our existing cadres.

Our party always attaches importance to cadres training and education.

To win military victories during the revolutionary war years, party schools and cadre training schools were established in our base and liberated areas to train and bring up personnel needed in the fields of party and military affairs, politics, economy, culture, education, public health, and natural science. On the eve of nationwide liberation, several million troops were reorganized into work teams to meet the needs of national economic construction. Large numbers of cadres were trained. These measures ensured the smooth progress of both production and construction since the founding of this country. Later, large numbers of peasants and worker cadres were admitted to short-term agricultural and industrial middle schools or colleges. During the past 35 years since the founding of the People's Republic, our party has trained and brought up more than 13 million cadres who have at least senior middle school education. They constituted 61 percent of the total number of cadres. Many of them became the backbone force of socialist economic construction and are still in leading posts at various departments at the central and local levels.

Cadre training was seriously undermined during the latter years of the 1950's due to the party's erroneous guiding ideology. This is especially true during the 10 years of domestic turmoil. This has caused several generations to lose time in their studies and educational improvement.

The party Central Committee pointed out in its instructions on the report of the national organizational work forum: Vigorous efforts should be made to take a firm hold of the crux of reforming the structure of leading bodies and successfully perform the tasks to reform the cadre system, build the third echelon, and improve cadre quality.

With the reform of various organizations, the structure of leading bodies at all levels has been improved according to the four requirements that our cadres should be more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. However, it still far from meets the desired standards and cadre training is still a pressing task. Proceeding from a long-term point of view, the task of cadre training has become even more important. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has called for efforts to direct education to serve modernization, the world, and the future. In the next few years, new technologies will be applied to production and used to serve society at large, thereby bringing about a new leap forward to social productive forces. Increasingly high standards in the quality of our cadres, especially leading cadres, will be needed in the future.

The decision on reform of the economic structure adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee points out: Reform of our economic structure and development of our national economy badly need a large contingent of managerial and administrative personnel, and especially managers, who are both knowledgeable of modern economics and technology; imbued with a creative, innovative spirit; and who are capable of bringing about a new situation in whatever they do.

Currently, a pressing task is to boldly promote and train thousands of economic managerial cadres who are young or of middle age. Whether or not our leading cadres are knowledgeable, versed in professional work, and good at management has a great bearing on the whole of economic performance. For instance, the Daduhe iron and steel plant in Sichuan Province annually suffered financial losses during the past 20 years or so since its founding and, as a result of its accumulated deficit, the plant almost closed. In 1981 its leadership was adjusted and large numbers of young and middle-aged outstanding cadres, who were better educated, more professionally competent, and demonstrated good political quality, were placed into its leadership.

They immediately started reform of plant management and, consequently, reduced the deficit. In less than 2 years the plant began to make profits for the first time since it was established. A number of foreign experts on a study tour of this country pointed out that judging from the existing equipment available to our industrial plants, we should be able to raise the country's industrial output value by 50 percent or even 100 percent, provided that we can improve the management of our industrial establishments. This fully shows the importance that the role of modern management plays in production and construction. It tells us that the success of our country's economic reform is first conditioned by the quality of cadres at all levels who implement the reform policy.

Lenin said long ago that management needs experts who are well versed in all conditions of production, who understand the high standards of the production technology of modern times, and who are trained in a certain scientific field. This is still of practical significance to us. Currently we should establish a solid base, take a broad view of the future, do a good job of improving the political and professional quality of our contingent of cadres, especially of leading cadres, and meet the challenges of the worldwide new technological revolution. We should not let the current good opportunity slip away from us. We should advance training of personnel into competent and qualified hands and develop our national economy so we can fulfill the general task of our party. In a nutshell, cadre training is the most crucial key to achieving our four modernizations.

The second point I am going to discuss today is the progress of cadre education in the past few years. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has set things in order from chaos and has once again made cadre training important. Calls were issued one after another urging the whole party to mobilize and all other sectors to get involved to improve the political and professional quality of cadres as soon as possible. In his speech at the ceremony marking the 35th founding anniversary of the PRC, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: We shall greatly strengthen our scientific-technological research, scholastic education at all levels, and the training of all workers, functionaries, and cadres.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his report to the 12th CPC National Congress: We must work strenuously to strengthen the education and training of cadres to prepare large numbers of specialized personnel needed for socialist modernization. On the question of attentively studying the new world technological revolution and our policy of coping with this revolution, Comrade Zhao Ziyang said: I want to stress one point: that is the need to attach importance to the development of intellectual resources and to make all-out efforts to strengthen the training and education of competent personnel.

To implement the series of important instructions of the party Central Committee, with the determination to solve the question of training cadres, we have adopted a number of significant measures. In February 1980 the Propaganda and Organization Departments of the party Central Committee jointly issued the opinions about strengthening the work of cadres' education. In October 1982 the party Central Committee and the State Council put forth the decision on the education work for cadres of party and government organizations at the central level. This important decision pointed out that the basic task of cadre education is to raise the level of all cadres' knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theories: their knowledge in specialized fields, science, and technology; and their leadership and management abilities so they will become qualified party and state workers adhering to the socialist road with the necessary specialized knowledge. In May 1983 the party Central Committee issued the decision on regularizing the party schools' education.

In December 1984 the party Central Committee approved and distributed a report by its Organization and Propaganda Departments on strengthening the work of training cadres.

In the meantime the party Central Committee formulated a concrete plan for the work of training cadres. According to the plan, cadres should be trained for different fields of work based on their present level of knowledge of political theories, professional knowledge, and educational background. Efforts should be made, step by step in a planned way, to raise their quality with a view to making our contingent of cadres younger in average age and professionally more competent under the premise of a more revolutionary cadre contingent. The plan requires that, by the end of 1990, leading cadres at and above the county level as well as those cadres doing party and mass work in organs at and above the county level and cadres doing professional work in ideological departments should have systematically studied Marxist philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, and the history of the Chinese revolution. All other cadres should have studied general aspects of Marxist political theories and the history of the Chinese revolution by then. The plan also sets forth specific requirements for general education and specialized knowledge according to different situation.

To exercise unified leadership and management of the work of cadre education in the whole country, the party Central Committee decided to form a leading group whose members include leading comrades of the ministries and commissions concerned at the central level. This arrangement has organizationally strengthened the work of cadre education.

Leading groups for cadres' education have also been established now in 23 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions in our country. Most provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions as well as most central-level ministries and commissions have held their respective meetings on the work of training cadres. In accordance with the principal requirements set by the party Central Committee for training cadres, they have formulated their respective cadre-training plans and measures for putting these plans into practice. For example, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee has decided to raise the educational level of all the municipality's cadres to the equivalent of or higher than secondary specialized school or senior middle school before the 1990, and demanded that this be regarded as a concrete target to be met and that work toward this target be checked annually. Other provinces and municipalities such as Shanghai, Heilongjiang, Sichuan, Shandong, Shaanxi, and Jilin as well as the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery; the Ministry of Coal Industry; the Ministry of Commerce; the Ministry of Petroleum Industry; and other units have also expressed that they will fulfill the cadre-training task set by the party Central Committee by the year 1990. Many cadres are aware of the urgency for them to raise their levels of knowledge of political theories, their general education, and their knowledge in specialized fields and show unprecedented enthusiasm for study.

Through several years of efforts, our work of training cadres has embarked on the road of active and steady development. Its main characteristics are: In the past, training was focused predominantly on the Marxist-Leninist theories and the party's principles and policies. In recent years it has become comprehensive, covering the Marxist-Leninist theories, the party's principles and policies, cultural and scientific knowledge, and professional knowledge. In the past, training was given primarily to incumbent leading cadres of the party and government. In recent years, training has been given across the board to cadres at all levels and in all fields with the emphasis on incumbent leading cadres and reserve cadres.

As for the training method, previously we relied primarily on party schools and cadre schools. In recent years, we have a variety of ways to train cadres, including collective training and training conducted in dispersed localities.

In the past few years, we have achieved rather remarkable results in training cadres:

1. We have made gratifying achievements in using diverse methods of education. According to 1983 statistics, there were as many as 8,423 party schools and cadre schools as well as institutions of higher learning and secondary schools undertaking the work of training cadres in our country. In 1983 alone, about 788,000 cadres graduated or completed their studies, while about 423,000 cadres studied through TV universities, spare-time universities, or correspondence courses or studied by themselves to meet the requirements of the examination for self-educated people. As a result of the examination for self-educated people, some 45,800 certificates for individual courses were issued. Many cadres received diplomas after passing the examination. In addition to these, a considerable number of cadres were taking make-up lessons to raise their educational level. Generally speaking, a cadre-education network is gradually taking shape. Characterized by its wide range, numerous system, and multifarious forms of education, this network is suitable for training cadres at all levels and in all fields. In the past 4 years, some 4 million cadres in our country have received political, professional, or cultural training. These cadres, plus the cadres who have received short-term training of 1 month or more, total about 10 million, 11 times as many as the cadres trained in the 4 years preceding the Cultural Revolution.

2. We have also scored achievements in giving cadres continued education. Among the cadres doing science and technical work, we have done extensive work to make up their knowledge and to spread new knowledge, thus gradually solving the problem of our contingent of scientists and technicians -- a shortage of qualified personnel to carry on the work. Leading cadres at various levels have been given education in management science, and such education started at the top level and extended to all levels.

In 1984 the Organization Department of the party Central Committee and five other units jointly sponsored a lecture course on knowledge of the new technological revolution. This course drew the cadres' extensive attention and was well received by them. More than 2,000 cadres from organs under the party Central Committee and from state organs at and above the level of department and bureau directors attended the lectures. The education in the new technological revolution has promoted the technological revolution in various departments.

Finally, I would like to say something about work in the future. During the last few years, we have achieved remarkable results in training cadres thanks to the positive efforts made by the party Central Committee to promote this work and the great attention paid by the party committees and governments at all levels. However, the development of this work has been quite imbalanced. Problems that have existed include paying attention to quantity but ignoring quality, attaching more importance to higher education than to secondary specialized education, putting more emphasis on courses in liberal arts than on courses in science, placing more stress on using cadres than on training them, and lacking standard education plans and programs and teaching materials for regular training of cadres at various levels and in various fields. The main tasks to be carried out from now on are doing well in implementing the essential points of the national cadre-training plan, quickening the tempo in training, improving the quality of training work, and creating a new situation of cadres' education in the spirit of reform.

First, we should sum up experience and do a good job in reforming cadre education. Reform of cadre education involves many things including the system, structure, content, teaching materials, and methods of their education. In the last few years, we have made some useful attempts in various respects, summed up some experience of reformative significance, and thus laid a good foundation for an overall reform of the cadres' education.

In his inscription that education must be geared to the needs of the nation's modernization drive, taking into account possible future trends in the world situation, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out the strategic orientation of the reform of cadre education. In other words, we should adhere to the basic orientation of serving the socialist modernization, train qualified personnel who meet the needs of the four modernizations and have the skills to serve the four modernizations, learn advanced science and technology and management science and methods from foreign countries, and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. We should contribute to world peace and to the civilization of mankind by building both the material and the spiritual civilizations.

A general tentative plan for the reform of our cadre education is to set up a multi-channel, multilevel, multicourse, open, and community-oriented cadre training network to meet the needs of a large number of trainees and that has comprehensive training objectives. In the last few years, we have made tremendous progress in undertaking open and community-oriented educational programs. In addition to the party schools and cadre schools, colleges, secondary vocational schools, TV colleges, workers colleges, and spare-time colleges have also offered specific-need courses for cadres and run cadre training classes. In addition to full-time studies, some schools have introduced some part-time and spare-time programs, such as correspondence courses and self-education programs.

From now on, we must devise more new ways to train cadres. We must encourage and help various government organizations, enterprises, institutions, and mass organizations to run schools. With the extensive use of electric audiovisual aids in cadre training, it is entirely feasible for those organizations to run schools. Cadre education is a branch of science. I hope that the broad masses of cadre-education workers and comrades who are enthusiastic about cadre education will continue to explore and study this question.

Second, we must pay attention to the quality of training. The task of cadre training in our country is very arduous. According to the essential points of the national cadre-training plan, 3 or 4 million cadres are expected to finish college-level courses through various schools by the year 2000. In the meantime, about 5 million cadres will complete secondary education through various schools. By then, one half of China's cadres will have had a college-level education, while the rest will have had a secondary vocational school- or senior middle school-level education. To accomplish the aforesaid task, we must expand the scale of training and speed up the training; and at the same time, we must ensure good training quality and pay attention to both quality and speed.

At present, we should pay particular attention to the quality of cadre education and establish the nation of giving first priority to quality. First we should rationally set up training courses and offer specific training in consideration of the needs of various trades and professions for cadres of various specialties and various levels of education.

We should pay attention to training more management personnel, legal personnel, and accountants. The number of specialized classes to be run, the number of trainees to be enrolled, and the ratio of classes of various levels must be rationally set and in line with the cadres plan.

Next, we should sum up experience, step up research, and devise a set of standard teaching materials and teaching methods that suit the cadres and can ensure good training quality. At present, all localities and all departments are continuing to pay attention to training quality. Heilongjiang Province last year organized a province-wide inspection of the quality of cadre training. Hubei Province has readjusted the curriculum of the liberal arts discipline for the cadres, further rationalizing the knowledge structure among the cadres. We should educate and guide the few organizations and individuals that want only to seek a diploma rather than pursue knowledge. We should prevent and solve the problem of blindly running college-level classes in the absence of necessary conditions and thus causing wasted money, insufficient students and faculty members, and poor educational quality.

Third, the economic and cultural foundation in old revolutionary base areas, as well as in minority-nationality, border, hilly, and poor areas, but especially in the old revolutionary base areas, is rather weak, and so is their ability to train cadres. Therefore, we should show special concern for and give priority to cadre training in those areas.

Finally, we should now pay particular attention to secondary specialized education of cadres. In education of people and cadres, secondary specialized education has been overlooked for a long time. As a result, college graduates have been used, to a considerable extent, to meet the requirements for different levels of qualified people in economic construction. This has resulted in an improper ratio between high- and middle-level qualified personnel. This is a waste not only of limited educational funds but of time and knowledge, which has adversely affected the four modernizations. Leading cadres in all localities and departments should further enhance their understanding of this matter and should be determined to run secondary specialized education well.

The party Central Committee Secretariat has required the organization and other departments to take effective measures to step up cadre training and to speed up the education of cadres under the age of 45 who have not yet attained the secondary specialized education level, in order to raise their educational, ideological, and political levels as soon as possible. Cadres now under the age of 45 are a generation of people who will form a connecting link between the preceding and the following and carry forward the revolutionary cause and may work and forge ahead into the 21st Century. About 5 million such cadres have a secondary specialized education level or below, accounting for one-fourth of the country's total number of cadres. To accomplish the task of training this portion of cadres will constitute an effective guarantee for carrying out the main points of the plan for cadre training throughout the country. This is indeed a major matter of strategic importance. We should make concrete plans and proper arrangements for the training of cadres of different types, ages, and educational levels.

Cadre training is a project of vital and lasting importance as well as a task of top priority in the drive for the four modernizations.

It is hoped that leaders at all levels and people in all trades and professions will show concern for and give vigorous support to the training of cadres. Comrades and experts engaged in education and teachers should particularly bring your intelligence and wisdom into full play to contribute positively to training qualified personnel for the four modernizations. The party will be grateful to you for your such efforts, and so will the people. Let the whole nation make concerted efforts to bring about a new upsurge in cadre training. Thank you comrades for your listening, and any valuable suggestions by you on cadre training will be welcomed.

LI PENG SETS GUIDELINES FOR ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

OW050843 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1536 GMT 4 Feb 85

[By reporter Gu Hongkong]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Feb (XINHUA) -- Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council and chief of the State Council's leading group for the revitalization of the electronics industry, pointed out that, to develop the industry, and achieve better economic results, special attention must be directed to application and competition. Speaking on the principle for development of the electronics industry at the conference of departmental and bureau chiefs of the Ministry of Electronics Industry, which concluded in Beijing today, Li Peng said: Application refers to equipping and transforming the traditional enterprises with advanced electronics technology. Only when electronics technology and products have been adopted by an increasingly large number of trades and professions can the electronics industry accumulate the capital needed for speedy production expansion.

Li Peng said: Better economic performance and more rapid development of the electronics industry can be achieved through competition. Only competition can force the poorly managed enterprises to improve their operations, and achieve better economic results. Lack of quality control in some electronics products can be resolved more effectively by competition than by administrative orders. Competition can help promote mass production of quality, inexpensive and multifunctional products, and eliminate inferior and over-priced products from the market, thus constantly heightening the electronic industry's production technology.

The conference's principal topics of discussion were expediting the pace of reform of the electronics industry; guiding electronics and information industries to serve economic development, the four modernizations, and service trades; and steering the development of the electronics industry to the course of developing microelectronics technology, and producing computers and communications equipment.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS MEET SCIENTISTS 4 FEB

OW041650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang spoke with six outstanding scientists here today.

The six, Gao Ge, Ning Huang, Cao Minghua, Huang Tongnian, Zhao Naigang and [name indistinct] Wencai, have made outstanding contributions to China's modernization program. Achievements include a new flame stabilizer for engines, a new crab-breeding technique and a new method of increasing citrus output.

The meeting is seen here as a bid by central authorities for greater contact with scientists, stressed by Hu Yaobang last month. The meeting was also addressed by top leaders Fang Yi, Hu Qili and Zhang Aiping on China's policy for scientific and technological development. They said China should make its scientific and technological achievements economically productive as quickly as possible. They called for more study of applied science and technological development and for research bearing in mind the practical problems of the domestic economy. They also spoke highly of the future role of young and middle-aged scientists.

Leaders and scientists dined together after the meeting.

HE KANG SETS NEW TASKS FOR 60 'BASE COUNTIES'

OW250500 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0918 GMT 4 Feb 85

[By reporter Zhou Yichang]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Feb (XINHUA) -- The 60 base counties for agricultural commodity production, built with state and local investment, should be the first counties in quadrupling the gross annual value of agricultural production and exemplary counties in undertaking the four modernizations, and make it possible for peasants to get rich as soon as possible. This is a new requirement and a new task set by He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, at the just-concluded national conference on agricultural commodity production in base counties.

In 1982 the state and localities began to invest jointly in building base counties for agricultural commodity production. In the past 2 years, a number of agricultural capital construction and accessory projects have been built in those counties, thus acquiring (?a new ability in production). As a result, those counties have been able to develop their economies rapidly and comprehensively. According to statistics, the counties' output in agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery, except for a slight reduction in oil-bearing crops because of a readjusted policy, increased by a big margin in 1984. Total grain and cotton output went up by 7.7 percent and 38 percent over the previous year, 100 percent and 88 percent higher than the respective average national growth rate. Their output of sugar, hemp, tobacco, and other crops, livestock raising, heads of pigs sold, and their pork, beef, and mutton output all increased faster than the national averages. Thanks to the comprehensive development of agricultural production, those counties' total agricultural output value reached 19.2 billion yuan in 1984, a 13 percent increase over the previous year, which was higher than the average national growth rate. Their per-capita income was 436 yuan, a 5.3 percent increase over the previous year and over 90 yuan more than the national average. This fully shows that tremendous changes have begun to take place in those counties' agricultural structure and production level -- they have changed from base counties mainly for the production of marketable grain to base counties for agricultural commodity production, with comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery, and with joint agricultural-industrial-commercial management and operation.

This is the last year in which the state will continue to invest in those counties according to contract. The conference called on the counties to continue to do a thorough job in building various capital construction projects, especially in readjusting the rural industrial structure, to effectively change the planting of grain crops to the cultivation of other crops, to develop well-known, special, outstanding, and new strains, to improve product quality, and to promote the coordinated development of crop cultivation, breeding, and the processing industry. They should take all these as their objectives in construction. In accordance with the party Central Committee's No 1 document, those counties are required to effectively bring about these three changes: Changing from grasping construction projects to bringing the benefits of such projects into full play; changing from stressing the quantity of products to stressing their quality; changing from grasping grain production to grasping grain production and cultivating other crops at the same time. Therefore, the counties should set up a network of agrotechnical stations and a network of breeding improved strains as soon as possible and gradually develop them into business and service establishments. The counties should readjust their industrial structure according to local conditions and market demand, make full use of their abundant grain as a favorable condition to vigorously develop the agricultural and sideline products processing industry, the fodder processing industry and breeding, bring about comprehensive development of agriculture, industry, and commerce, and engage in the comprehensive management and operation of crop cultivation, breeding, and the processing industry. Stress should be put on improving product quality within the agricultural structure. Base counties in northeast China should appropriately reduce the acreage sown to corn and expand the acreage sown to soybean, beet, and paddy rice crops. Base counties in the middle and lower reaches of Chang Jiang should appropriately control the acreage sown to cotton, expand the acreage sown to major and minor grain crops other than rice and wheat, and develop such industrial crops as peanuts, sesame, ramie, and fruits. At the same time, they should improve the quality of paddy rice and develop high-quality rice strains. Areas along Huang He and Haul He should put stress on the development of high-quality wheat. Base counties in northeast China and Nei Monggol should pay particular attention to the development of high-quality soybeans, corn, and millet.

After analyzing the conditions of the 60 counties, the conference held: Although the state will not be able to allocate an additional large amount of investment funds for the 60 counties, they have, after the past 2 years of construction, set up 54 county-level agrotechnical centers and 57 county-level seed companies and built a number of water conservancy facilities, thus laying a solid foundation for quadrupling the gross annual value of agricultural production and undertaking the four modernizations. Therefore, the conference called for leading groups in charge of commodity production at various levels to strengthen their leadership over those counties continuously and further give full play to their role in coordinating and organizing such counties.

CPC LEADERS URGED TO ACT AGAINST PROFITEERING

HK300415 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] The Communist Party's Central Discipline Inspection Commission has urged the party's leadership to take firm action against current irregularities among party officials who are profiteering through speculative activities, exacting unauthorized high prices from consumers or squandering public funds in the name of "bonuses." "These new irregularities, which are reaching epidemic proportions among the party's organizations and cadres, have seriously jeopardized the current economic reforms in the country and must be stopped immediately," a recent national conference of leading party discipline officials was told.

"Party cadres, who have committed such grave errors, must be dealt with strictly according to the rules," the conference spokesman declared in Beijing.

Quoting the instructions of party leader Chen Yun, the spokesman said that under no circumstances should the party relax its discipline and that strict action must be taken against abuses of power in its ranks. Chen Yun is the first secretary of the party's Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

In an earlier nationwide circular, the commission banned party officials' from engaging in commercial activities. The circular cited the example of Liaoning Province, where the leadership has taken prompt action against some 900 cases of irregularities involving leading party cadres. These officials were found to have initiated various kinds of commercial undertakings in the cities or organizations under their control in which they served as "chairmen or members of the board." Using their power and influence, they make large amounts of money from these "enterprises," which they then distribute as so called "employee benefits" among members of their own organizations.

The party committee of Anshan City, where the massive Anshan steel complex is located, set up an Economic and Technical Cooperative Company to deal in the buying and selling of steel products. It made a profit of 440,000 yuan (\$157,000) through the reselling of 10,000 tons of steel, which it bought at a low price from the steel complex.

The Jingzhou City Government, in the name of its own "Economic Development Company," made a profit of 63,000 yuan (\$25,000) by reselling 600 tons of cement and 3,500 tons of chemical fertilizer that they bought from the city's cement works and fertilizer company at official prices. Both cement and fertilizers are currently in high demand and hard to get on the market.

Many of the officials involved have now been ordered to stop these commercial activities. And many party and government units have also withdrawn from commercial enterprises in Liaoning Province.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

09021026 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Station Commentary: "Comrade Guards, You Must Abide by the Law"]

[Text] The 25 January incident in which entrance guards of the Beijing light industry products exhibition hall beat up a reporter is something unheard of. We call the incident a strange story because, first of all, there was the sharp contrast between the enthusiastic reporter, (Zhai Wei), who was visiting the exhibition hall to gather news, saw an emergency patient, and promptly did everything possible to call a taxi to rescue the patient; and the indifferent attitude of the exhibition hall entrance guards, who had the effrontery to ignore the situation and used various excuses for refusing to open the door. Second, people could not but feel astounded and indignant about the abominable behavior of the entrance guards, who were annoyed at the reporter's exercise of his right to gather news and beat him up and seized his camera. People could not help but ask: Comrade guards, do you still have the most rudimentary social ethics, and where is your sense of abiding by the law?

It should be pointed out that the exhibition hall entrance guards should be investigated for their flagrant violation of the Constitution and the law. The 4-point opinion put forth by the exhibition hall leaders on handling the incident is sincere and serious.

We believe that the incident is not an isolated case. Concerned leading organs should use the incident as an example in conducting education on the legal system and professional ethics among staff members and workers. We urge the errant entrance guards to learn the lesson, correct the error, and abide by law from now on in order to wholeheartedly serve the people.

ARTICLE ON IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING HISTORICAL LESSONS

HK300651 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 85 p 5

[Article by He Kuang, reprinted from undated LIAONING RIBAO: "Historical Lessons Should Not Be Forgotten"]

[Text] Following the victories in the new democratic revolution and the socialist transformation, our country entered a new era of vigorously developing social productive forces and developing the socialist economy.

However, at that historical juncture, "taking class struggle as the key link" was put forward and regarded as a guiding principle for all work. It was said that class struggle existed between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie! Because the capitalist ownership of the means of production was eliminated through the socialist transformation, the bourgeoisie no longer existed as a class in our country. Then, where was the bourgeoisie? So, it was said that Lenin's definition of class had become outdated in socialist society and that a bourgeois was determined by his ideology and thinking rather than by his economic position. Thus, right-opportunists, revisionists, and bourgeois academic authoritives were all regarded as representatives of this new bourgeois class. Afterward, this was further developed into an assertion that the bourgeoisie also existed inside the Communist Party and formed a group of capitalist roaders in the party. The "capitalist roaders" were members of the bourgeoisie not because they possessed the means of production and hired and exploited workers but because they followed the opportunist or revisionist line.

How would the bourgeoisie formed in the ideological field fight against the proletariat? It was said that the main tactic used by the bourgeoisie was to corrode the minds of the proletariat and the people with bourgeois ideology so as to peacefully turn socialist society into capitalist society. Therefore, "peaceful evolution" became the main danger in socialist society. How could the proletariat prevent and remove this danger? It was then necessary to firmly grasp the class struggle in the ideological field. The first to be affected by the class struggle were the two fields of theoretical work and literary and art work. That was the reason why many political movements started in these two fields. The publication of Yao Wenyuan's article "On 'Hai Rui's Dismissal From Office' -- A new Historical Opera" was the prelude of the "Great Cultural Revolution."

How should the class struggle in the ideological field be dealt with? The main method was to carry out mass criticism. The "four bigs" -- speaking out in a big way, airing views on a big scale, holding big debates, and writing big-character posters -- which were first invented during the "Cultural Revolution" and later included in the former constitution can be summarized into one thing, that is, mass criticism. All the things aired and written constituted nothing but spoken and written mass criticisms.

Many political movements (including the "Cultural Revolution") showed that the main characteristics of mass criticism may be summarized into four points: garbling a statement; exaggerating a problem; besieging a target with a sea of articles; and adopting "human sea" tactics. Take the criticism of "capitalist roaders" as an example. As a matter of fact, none of the "capitalist roaders" declared that China should follow a capitalist road rather than adopt the socialist system. Then, why were they labelled as "capitalist roaders" and criticized for this? The only way was to garble their speeches and articles and quote a few phrases out of context, then denounce these remarks as evidence of their opposition to the party, to socialism, and to Chairman Mao and their attempt to restore capitalism. During the "Cultural Revolution" cases of this kind were too numerous to mention individually.

If only a newspaper or a journal carried such articles criticizing people by garbling their statements and exaggerating their problems, the situation would not be too serious and there would not be too big a shock in society, and the unreasonable criticisms would not cause too much harm to the socialist cause. This was because such exceptional mistakes would be easily corrected once they were discovered and it would not be too hard to eliminate their pernicious influence. However, the fact was that once a critical article was published, it would be reprinted by almost all newspapers and journals, which also published similar articles in response. More than that, almost everybody in almost every unit was required to make a statement on his position and to participate in the criticism verbally or in writing. Then a political movement took shape.

What kind of a situation would such a mass criticism movement give rise to? In my view, the situation was like what Qu Yuan described in his essay "Choosing a Place for Home": "Cicada's wings are considered as heavy things, while a thousand-pound weight is treated as a light thing; a fine musical instrument made of copper may be destroyed, while an earthen pot may be allowed to sound like thunder; slanderers are favored and are put in powerful positions, while people of high moral standing can only stand in positions of no importance." In other words, the consequent situation was characterized by the facts that right and wrong were confused, villains held sway, fallacies ran rampant, and social turbulence went from bad to worse. During the "Cultural Revolution," mass criticism found its extreme expression and caused political turmoil, cultural vandalism, and economic failure. Our party, our people, and our socialist cause suffered from a terrible catastrophe.

The above analysis shows that the theory of "a continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship" formed in the course of the "Cultural Revolution" was based on the differentiation of classes by means of ideology. In order to thoroughly repudiate the "Cultural Revolution" and the theory of "a continuing revolution under proletarian dictatorship," we must thoroughly repudiate "mass criticism" and the slogan of "firmly grasping class struggle in the ideological field," and must thoroughly negate the theory of "differentiate classes according to ideological standards" and the guideline of "taking class struggle as the key link." Otherwise, we do not really draw lessons from our painful historical experience.

In the current party rectification, the central leadership has repeatedly emphasized the need to thoroughly repudiate the "Cultural Revolution." The purpose is to make the whole party draw profound historical lessons, really eliminate the pernicious influence of the "Cultural Revolution" in theory, practice, and people's thinking, and advance our socialist cause on the political, economic, and cultural fronts.

As Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, the current party central leadership is mature. It has resolutely discarded the erroneous theories and practices based on the guideline of "taking class struggle as the key link." However, there is no need for reticence, the pernicious influence of "taking class struggle as the key link" remains in our society and efforts must be made to further eliminate this residual influence.

Our comrades who are responsible for ideological work should accept correct criticisms with an open mind, resolutely correct their mistakes, and firmly resist any practice based on the guideline of "taking class struggle as the key link." If some people try to launch mass criticism against you by means of garbling your statements or exaggerating your problems, you must not resign yourself to this maltreatment; instead, you should adhere to the truth and the principled position. If some people try to attack other people by means of garbling their statements and exaggerating their problems and by means of staging mass criticism, we must not follow this evil practice and pitch in attacking the accused; instead, we should be upright and fair-minded and should speak out from a sense of justice. We must not allow those who stick to mass criticism by garbling other people's statements and exaggerating other people's problems to blatantly seek publicity and to angle for underserved fame; rather, we must expose their true face.

With the guidance of the party central leadership's Marxist line, principles, and policies and with the correct approach of ideological workers to criticism and self-criticism, we believe that it will not be hard to eliminate the pernicious influence of "taking class struggle as the key link" and of mass criticism in the whole party and among all the people.

RENMIN RIBAO ON THEORETICAL CREATION, NEW CHINA

HK040943 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 85 p 5

["Excerpts" of an article by Hua Xiaonian carried in QINGNIAN LUNTAN [YOUTH FORUM] No 1, published in Hubei: "Theoretical Creation and Contemporary China"]

[Text] Constructing and developing socialism needs the guidance of a theoretical system. However, the special characteristics of socialist revolution and construction vary from one country to another, and there has been no theoretical system that is universally applicable in all countries, and is unlikely to be any, despite socialist practices over the past decades. In addition, the tasks of the Chinese socialist revolution are not carried out against a background of highly developed capitalism, as Marx conceived; instead, our socialist revolution was carried in a formerly semi-feudal and semicolonial society. Speaking fundamentally, the democratic revolution in China was just a national liberation movement. The Chinese bourgeoisie, which was weak and small in size, failed to fulfill this historical mission. The Chinese Communists conformed to the general trend of world history and won the victory for the new democratic revolution in China through bloody battles. This was a very significant event in China's history. However, after entering the socialist stage, we committed the dual mistake of empiricism and dogmatism: On the one hand, we arranged economic construction according to our experience in the war years and we mechanically copied the Soviet Union's experience. On the other hand, we stuck to some fragmentary phrases of the Marxist classics and tried to realize the long-term goal of communism within a short time. This dual mistake later developed into a serious "leftist" malady that brought untold disasters to us.

As an inevitable result, in different periods of our socialist construction, we placed blind faith in some false "Marxist" theories that in fact, represented ultraleftism. We regarded these theories as sacred and inviolable and took them as our supreme principles. Is it not time now to thoroughly repudiate these seemingly sacred things? We must remove these trammels on the people's minds, base everything on China's reality and specific conditions, and seek a new road to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Only thus can we make our nation strong and our economy prosperous. Conversely, if we are still afraid of violating those "principles" and remain overcautious, our four modernizations will merely be reduced to empty talk, and we will not achieve marked results in our exploration of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

COMMENTARY ON PLANTING CROPS ACCORDING TO DEMAND

HK020600 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Suit Measures to the 'Market'"]

[Text] Chengguan area in Hubei's Luotian County has reduced the acreage under wheat and expanded the acreage under barley and peas according to market demand. This was a forceful measure taken by the area according to market demand in order to promptly readjust planting arrangements under the new situation in which rural commodity production has been developing vigorously.

In the past, we followed a method of planned purchase and marketing by the state in regard to agricultural products. This played a positive role in ensuring the progress of socialist construction and guaranteeing supplies. However, it also caused a number of problems. Peasants carried out their production according to the arrangements made by the state. The state purchased products produced by peasants. It purchased whatever amount of products they produced.

This method separated production from consumption and impeded an all-round and coordinated development of the rural economy. At present, our country has decided to expand market regulation under the guidance of state planning and change the method of planned purchase and marketing by the state into the methods of purchase based on contracts and market purchase. Such reforms will free peasants from the self-locking production field and encourage them to enter a vast commodity market. It will also gradually arrange production according to market demand.

Since peasants in many localities have learned that the state has decided to change the system of the planned purchase and assigned and procurement by the state and assist the grain and cotton producing zones in readjusting their planting arrangements, they have sincerely supported the decision, saying: "The CPC Central Committee has an accurate appraisal of the situation and has united the rope that hampers the development of rural commodity production. It has also kept the masses well informed of the pricing policy. We should now carry out production according to market demand." In any commodity economic society, any imbalance between production and sales is sensitively reflected in the market. If producers can obtain information from the market and go about things according to objective economic laws, they will be able to gain initiative in production, constantly readjust the product mix, continuously commercialize agricultural production, enliven business, and speed up the process of getting rich.

Peasants in some localities worry about the possibility that after the expansion of regulation by market demand, if they continue to produce grain, their income will be reduced. Their worries are utterly groundless. The state has adopted a method of ordering grain on the basis of contracts, and has a hand in the regulation of market demand. When the selling price of grain is lower than the purchase price, it will adopt measures to protect and safeguard the interests of peasants. In the meantime, the state will guide peasants to readjust the variety of grain, increase the output of high-quality grain, and develop the food processing industry and grain transport business, and so forth. In so doing, peasants' incomes can only be increased rather than being reduced. We suit measures to the "market" and local conditions and develop the production of products which are needed by market and suitable for local conditions. Hence, we will obtain better economic results.

After lifting controls over agricultural products, such as grain and others, a lot of work should be done to keep abreast of the situation. First of all, our thinking should conform with the new situation. Since agricultural products, such as grain and others, are commodities, they should be geared to the needs of the market. To suit measures to the "market," we should demand that cadres and peasants keep the market in mind. Commodity economy in our country is a socialist commodity economy. The expansion of regulation by market demand is carried out under the guidance of the state. The readjustment of the industrial structure in our rural areas is conducted in accordance with the law of value under the guidance of the state planning. Instead of doing administrative work alone, the economic administrative departments of the state should also provide services. While actively guiding peasants to suit measures to the "market," and should arrange production according to local conditions. They should make use of economic lever such as prices, credit, taxes, and others to regulate the market, and should coordinate economic development. In so doing, they will protect the interests of both the broad masses of producers and the broad masses of consumers.

GOVERNMENT TO BUY 4.25 MILLION TONS OF COTTON

OW021239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1153 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government is to purchase 4.25 million tons of cotton this year, the Commerce Ministry announced here today. Marketing and supply cooperatives throughout China will contract with growers on behalf of the government. This follows a government decision to scrap the state grain and cotton monopoly, which for some 30 years has helped ensure basic private and industrial needs.

Premier Zhao Ziyang writes in the latest issue of the party journal RED FLAG that the change to contract purchase was dictated by changes in agricultural structure, the second step in the rural economic reforms.

Cotton output in 1984 shot up to 5.5 million tons against 2.1 million tons in 1978, producing an exportable domestic surplus. Many places found cotton hard to sell. Today's ECONOMIC DAILY says the purpose of the move is to benefit both state and growers by subjecting production to demand.

Thirty percent of north China's state-contracted cotton and 40 percent in the south will be bought at the state listed price and the rest at a higher price. The state will supply chemical fertilizer according to the amount bought. The policy will force some areas to turn over land under cotton to other crops or sideline products in short supply or to earn more from processing.

The ministry says cotton not bought by the state may be sold on the market. State marketing agencies may regulate the market and sell on commission.

COMMENTATOR BACKS FASTER BREEDING OF MILCH GOATS

HK040809 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 85 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Development of Milch Goat Breeding Should Be Accelerated"]

[Text] Milk is in general more nutritious than other foodstuffs. At present, the average amount of milk consumed by our people is very small. It is less than one-third of the average amount of milk consumed by the people of the world. In order to make our nationals physically healthier, it is necessary to regard the production of dairy products as one of the priorities in animal husbandry.

How can we speed up the development of the production of dairy products? Not long ago, a central leading comrade suggested: In order to develop the production of dairy products, it is necessary to adopt the principle that breeding dairy cattle cannot be readily developed. The techniques for breeding milch goats are rather simple and they can be more conveniently fed. Thus, priority should be given to the breeding of milch goats.

The development of the breeding of milch goats requires little investment but yields good economic results quickly. "Goats feed on all kinds of grasses." High quality feed is not a must. Properly built sheds are unnecessary. Goats can be looked after with auxiliary manpower. Each household can keep a few goats. The cost of a milch goat is only one-tenth of that of a dairy cow. Ordinary peasant households can afford it. Thus, apart from the keeping of dairy cattle, the keeping of milch goats on the basis of the kinds of grass feed and the distribution of funds and manpower characteristic of our country is an effective way to solve the problem of the shortage of dairy products. In addition, it also helps us achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results.

At present, the keeping of milch goats receives only scanty attention in some parts of the country. Some people think that milch goats are kept in backward areas only. Others are afraid that their milk might have a strong smell, that the masses would not like it, and, hence, that milch goat keeping cannot develop. In fact, this is an incorrect idea. Goat's milk is as nutritious as cow's milk. In addition, because of its smaller fat globules it resembles human milk and can be easily digested. Thus, in some economically developed countries, attention is paid to the development of the keeping of milch goat, goat's milk is more expensive than cow's milk, and yogurt and cheese made from goat's milk are considered very delicious delicacies. The problem of the strong smell of goat milk can be solved through a deodorizing process. After discovering the good goat milk does them, the masses will eventually get use to it and like it.

It is the masses' tradition to keep milch goats. Since the late 1970's, we have built more than 60 counties in Shaanxi, Shandong, Henan, Hebei, Shanxi, and Zhejiang into bases for keeping milch goats. With the support of the state, they do quite well in commodity production and they have given impetus to the keeping of milk goats and the processing of dairy products throughout the country. In recent years, as a result of the popularization of the keeping of milch goats as a form of sideline productive among thousands upon thousands of households, a large number of households specialized in keeping milch goats and villages whose residents are doing the specialized job of keeping milch goats have emerged.

They play an important role in helping the localities and the country solve the problem of the shortage of dairy products. In the future so long as we can continue to implement the policies, and the departments concerned can vigorously help people introduce better strains, feed and keep milch goats scientifically, prevent diseases, and purchase and process products, the keeping of milch goats will rapidly develop. In addition to paying attention to quantity, we should also gradually improve the quality of products and increase the variety of dairy products in order to meet the people's growing needs.

PROVINCES MAKE GAINS IN RURAL INDUSTRY WORK

OW041546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA) -- The burgeoning rural industry in China is surging ahead with great momentum, bringing great wealth to Chinese peasants who have for centuries stuck to their land.

North China's Hebei Province reported that more than 40,000 rural factories sprang up in 1984 and the total income of the whole rural industry came to 10.07 billion yuan, half the figure for agriculture and twice as much as in 1983. The factories are run by townships, villages and even individual peasants. They make 6,000 products, many of which have found their way into the market in large and medium-sized cities.

The rapid development was achieved by coordination between cities and countryside and between state-, collective- and individual-owned enterprises. The number of joint enterprises came to 230,000. Shanxi Province's once poor Yanbei Prefecture reported to have doubled output in 1984, with rural industry contributing [figure indistinct] million yuan. The prefecture's countryside has 305 small coal pits, plus building materials, (?transport) building and processing firms. Yanbei's average annual rural income has soared from 67 yuan a head in 1978 to 415 yuan last year, high for Shanxi. In developed Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces, rural industry now earns more than agriculture, which covers farming, forestry, animal husbandry and sidelines.

ASSOCIATION FOR ADMINISTRATORS UNDER 35 SET UP

OW041145 Beijing XINHUA in English 1054 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA) -- A national association for factory and business administrators 35 years old and under was founded here today. Organized by the Chinese Communist Youth League (CYL) Central Committee, the association is designed to help factory directors, shop managers and other administrators learn management theory and share experience. Zhang Baoshun, alternate member of the secretariat of the CYL central committee, was elected chairman of the new association. He said administrators in this age-bracket had become the mainstay of China's current economic reform.

The 100 best young directors and managers, commended last Saturday at a meeting in Beijing, became the association's first members. Ten of them, whose work was considered outstanding and who were given the title "entrepreneur", were elected members of the Council. In recent years, organizations have been set up for new administrators in various provinces and cities including Jiangsu, Shanghai, Tianjin, and Guangzhou. Zhang Baoshun said the new association would guide the local organizations, help plan activities, and strengthen contacts among them. The association will sponsor lectures and courses by managerial specialists, offer consulting services and send members abroad to study managerial methods.

FUZHOU CLOSES ILLEGAL PLA BUSINESS VENTURES

HK030755 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 85 p 1

[Report by Huang Mingshan and Qiu Chengbin: "Fuzhou Military Region Curbs Illegal Business Activities"]

[Text] The CPC Committees of the armies and provincial military districts subordinate to Fuzhou Military Region have implemented the spirit of simultaneous rectification and correction and seriously corrected unhealthy practices in the new situation. By the end of January over 80 percent of 39 trading companies engaged in purely business activities had ceased operations, and the rest are now in the process of being revoked and closed.

In order to raise funds and improve the livelihood and welfare of the cadres and fighters, last year many units of Fuzhou Military Region set up a total of 180 production enterprises and undertakings, some of which were purely engaged in business transactions. In order to make more money, some of these companies enthusiastically engaged in pushing the sales of commodities in great demand; some bought up materials and sold them at a profit, indulging in speculation; and others sold official seals and account numbers and even treated military production as business capital. When studying the party rectification documents, the standing committees of the CPC committees of the armies and provincial military districts have regarded straightening out these unhealthy trends in the new situation as an important content of rectification and correction; they have carried out a universal check on trading activities in their units and taken steps to curb all illegal business activities. In early January, the CPC Committee of a certain Army discovered that there were more than 10 trading companies, service cooperatives and so on in the Army and its subordinate units, which were engaged in speculative transactions in motor vehicles, television sets, radio-cassette recorders, and so on. The committee immediately summoned the leaders of the divisions to study the CPC Central Committee document No 27 of 1984 and the instructions and regulations issued by the upper levels on production operations. It took six specific steps to correct unhealthy trends in production operations, and revoked or closed six trading companies together with two pharmaceutical plants that had arbitrarily started production without permission, and two military men's service cooperatives. Since last September 19 trading companies of Fujian Military District and its subordinate military subdistricts and People's Armed Forces Department's have made a profit of over 3.6 million yuan in business transactions through various channels. In the course of party rectification, the CPC Committee of the military district held that these transactions were being done by what amounted to "shell companies," which violated the spirit of central document No 27 and were also incompatible with the program of the Army. On 14 January, the CPC Committee of the military district officially informed all military subdistricts and people's armed forces departments that they must stop all nonproductive trading activities. Within 2 weeks, after consultation with local authorities and external businessmen, 14 signed contracts worth over 8 million yuan have been cancelled, and all 19 trading companies have been either closed or revoked.

WANG DAOHAN, SHANGHAI DELEGATION VISIT JIANGSU

OW020412 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] A Shanghai Municipal People's Government delegation, led by Mayor Wang Daohan, arrived in Jiangsu Province on 19 January for a visit. Accompanying Mayor Wang were Vice Mayor Zhu Zongbao and responsible comrades of economic departments concerned of Shanghai Municipality.

When Mayor Wang Daohan and his party arrived in Nanjing on the evening of 19 January, they were greeted by Vice Governor Chen Huanyou. Han Peixin, secretary of Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, Governor Gu Xiulian, and Vice Governor Jin Xun called on comrades of the delegation at the guesthouse on the same evening.

Yesterday, Vice Governor Chen Huanyou gave a report to the Shanghai Municipal People's Government delegation on the situation in Jiangsu Province's economic construction and its efforts to reform the economic structure. Responsible persons of all the province's committees, departments, and bureaus concerned attended.

Mayor Wang Daohan spoke at the meeting. He briefed the meeting on how Shanghai formulated its development strategy and pledged that Shanghai will make dedicated efforts to further develop economic and technical cooperation with Jiangsu Province. Mayor Wang also presented the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government with the documents on Shanghai's development strategy.

When Vice Governor Chen Huanyou spoke, he first pointed out that Shanghai is the largest economic center of the nation, and is Jiangsu's elder brother. He said: Shanghai has greatly helped Jiangsu in the past, and will help us more in the future. We wish to express our sincere thanks to Shanghai. At the same time, we should learn from it with an open mind, strive for more assistance from it, and try to provide good service to it. The delegation will hold talks with Jiangsu Province on economic cooperation matters, conduct market surveys, and inspect village and township enterprises.

SHANDONG ON RECRUITING INTELLECTUALS INTO PARTY

SK040314 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by the Organization Department of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee: "Where Does the Difficulty Lie for Outstanding Intellectuals in Joining the Party?" carried in the "Ideological Commentary" column]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has achieved gratifying progress in recruiting party members among intellectuals. Last year, in particular, it made a fairly big stride, recruiting 8,032 intellectuals into the party in the first 6 months, which accounted for 34 percent of the total party members recruited during the same period, the represented an 11-percent increase over 1983. However, we should note that not all the units have resolved the difficulty that intellectuals have in joining the party. As has been proved in practice, the difficulty has resulted from "leftist" fetters which have yet to be eliminated. In order to solve this problem continuously, it is necessary to eradicate their influence in five fields and draw a clear demarcation line in five aspects.

1. We should eliminate the influence of "taking class struggle as the key link" and the "theory that only class origin should be taken into account," and draw a clear demarcation line between having some problems in class origin and social relations and "being politically unreliable." Due to historical factors, some comrades among the intellectuals indeed come from families of the exploiting class and have rather complicated social relations. However, this should never be tantamount to "being politically unreliable." In judging whether or not they are politically reliable, the key is to examine their basic political attitude, current behavior, and contributions to the socialist revolution and construction. In fact, among the intellectuals coming from the exploiting class, 80 or 90 percent have been brought up in the socialist system. The overwhelming majority of them ardently love the party and socialism, and are working diligently for the cause of the people. They are a new type of intellectual, and a force our party relies on.

Even those intellectuals who were brought up in the old society have experienced a profound change in their world outlook through more than three decades of education and tempter. Many of them, although being seriously attacked and persecuted during the 10-year interior disorder, still have a firm trust in the party and socialism, and follow the party unswervingly. Is there any proper reason not to trust such intellectuals?

2. We should eliminate the influence of "giving prominence to politics," and draw a clear demarcation line between studying assiduously to master professional skills for the four modernizations and "being indifferent to politics." The four modernizations represent the most important politics of the present. If an intellectual ardently loves the socialist motherland, upholds the four basic principles, and voluntarily serves the four modernizations, he should be regarded as being concerned with politics and being "red." His assiduous study to master science and technology for the need of socialist modernization represents precisely the concrete deeds of showing concern for politics. This can never be regarded as "being indifferent to politics" and "taking the road to becoming specialists without socialist consciousness."

3. We should eliminate the influence of old traditional concepts, and draw a clear demarcation line between the characteristics of intellectuals and their shortcomings. In general, intellectuals are more sensitive to new things, have greater ability to judge, have ideas of their own, do not follow others blindly, have the courage to create the new, and dare to offer different opinions. These are the strongpoints and characteristics of intellectuals. However, influenced by old traditional concepts, some of our comrades regard them as shortcomings and criticize them, thus preventing some outstanding intellectuals from entering the party. In order to eradicate such prejudices, many party organizations have analyzed typical cases to unify the thinking within the party, and have persisted in four "distinctions." First, they have distinguished independent views from "complacency," "disregard of organizational discipline," and "disrespect for leadership," and have avoided calling black white and regarding upholding truth as being supercilious. Second, they have distinguished single-minded scientific research and a lack of communications ability from "being eccentric" and "being divorced from the masses," and have avoided judging scientific and technical personnel by the standards set for administrative cadres, and asking them to take part in many social activities. Third, they have distinguished intellectuals' winning honor and being commended for outstanding work from "seeking fame and fortune," and "craving for greatness and success," and have avoided considering such aboveboard deeds "fishing for fame and compliments" and "personal ambition." Fourth, they have distinguished intellectuals' neat dress and politeness from "not seeking hard work and plain living," and "hypocrisy" and have avoided regarding such manifestations of the socialist spiritual civilization as bourgeois ideology.

4. We should eliminate the influence of metaphysical views, and draw a clear demarcation line between the essentials and the nonessentials. In recruiting intellectuals into the party, we often encounter the problem that some intellectuals have always done well and meet the standards of party members, but also have some noticeable weak points and flaws. People within the party often have different opinions on how to treat these comrades. Some comrades concentrate their attention on the nonessentials instead of the essentials, and negate the leading factors. This is an important reason why some intellectuals have difficulty joining the party. In order to solve this problem, party organizations stress the need to ensure "three persists": 1) We should persist in examining the history of every intellectual who wants to join the party in a comprehensive manner, and refrain from concentrating attention on the shortcomings and certain mistakes in a certain period.

2) We should persist in considering the essentials and refrain from demanding perfection and explaining the overall situation from a one-sided view. Toward the intellectuals whose virtues are as conspicuous as their defects, we should analyze whether or not these defects are the main characteristic. We would rather recruit competent persons who have made contributions but who have some defects than recruit mediocre persons who have no evident defects. 3) We should persist in making specific analysis of specific problems and refrain from making conclusions blindly and putting labels on others.

5. We should eliminate the pernicious influence of the "Cultural Revolution," and draw a clear demarcation line between the general mistakes and serious mistakes committed during the "Cultural Revolution." Through straightening things out, we can say that factionalism finds less and less support. However, factionalism still seriously hinders outstanding intellectuals from entering the party in some units. Therefore, we have paid attention to the work in two fields. First, we have conducted education in thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution," and clearly distinguished factionalism from party spirit. During the "Cultural Revolution," the two factions carried out their activities with the guidance of the theory of "continued revolution under the proletarian revolution," and were totally wrong. There was no such thing as "one faction being correct" and "the other being wrong." The people who joined the factions -- either one of them -- should be admitted to the party if they meet the standards of party members. We should never "give the green light" to those who joined one faction, and "give the red light" to those who joined the other. Second, we have persistently made specific analysis of the problems in the "Cultural Revolution," and clearly distinguished general mistakes from serious mistakes. Intellectuals who committed general mistakes should not be excluded from the party as long as they have admitted and corrected the mistakes and meet the standards of party members. In this way, a great number of intellectuals will be admitted to the party.

GUANGDONG LEADER URGES FOREIGN CULTURE STUDY

HK301213 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The third congress of the members of the Guangdong branch association of the Chinese Writers' Association opened this morning. Some 200 representatives of the elderly, middle-aged, and young writers from various places in our province happily gathered at the Guangzhou Nanhu where the scenery is beautiful. Responsible comrades of the province and the city, including Lin Ruo, Xie Fei, Yang Yingbin, Chen Yueping, Wu Youheng, and Zuo Hongtao, attended today's opening ceremony of the congress. Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, sent a congratulatory letter to the congress.

At the ceremony, Yang Yingbin, member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, spoke on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government. He hoped that: Writers in our province will have great ambition, will observe and learn from real life, particularly from the mighty current of reform, and will create more outstanding works so as to catch up with the urban and rural areas throughout the country and with the world.

Today's opening ceremony was presided over by Chen Canyon, vice chairman of the provincial Writers' Association. (Qi Mu), vice chairman of the provincial Writers' Association, delivered the opening speech.

Today, Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, sent a congratulatory letter to the third congress of the members of the Guangdong branch association of the Chinese Writers' Association which opened in Guangzhou. He put forward: It is necessary to provide good conditions for writers' creative labor. He hoped that writers will create good works which can be handed down to future generations and which can spread all over the world.

In his congratulatory letter, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: With the approval of the state, Guangdong has implemented special policies, has opened more to the outside world, and is the first province to set up special economic zones. If the province opens to the outside world economically but closes culturally, this will run counter to objective law and will not work. If we want to combat capitalist decadent ideology and feudalistic pernicious influence, we must seriously study all progressive and excellent things in ancient and foreign culture and art. We must persist in anticorruption but not anti-foreignism.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out: In literature and art work, if we say that an important task of the leaders of a CPC Committee is to protect freedom of creation, they must correctly exercise this freedom toward writers and must be highly responsible to the country and to the people, so that creative activities can serve the people and socialism even better.

GUANGXI MEETING OF ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT HEADS

HK011354 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The regional meeting of Organization Department heads was held in Nanning from 24 to 30 January.

The meeting stressed that it is necessary to admit a great number of outstanding intellectuals into the party, to speed up training cadres, and to build the party into a powerful core which can lead the building of the four modernizations.

During the meeting the participating comrades held heated discussions on how to resolve the problem of outstanding intellectuals' difficulties in joining the party and accelerate secondary technical education among cadres.

The meeting pointed out that party organizations at all levels in the region must teach the vast number of party members to understand the importance and urgency of admitting outstanding intellectuals into the party from the high strategic plane of building the four modernizations so as to bring about within the party a new custom of respecting knowledge and talented people.

The meeting stressed that CPC committees at all levels in the region must attach importance to training cadres, and must take various measures to upgrade the cultural level of those cadres under 45 years of age who have not reached the cultural level of a secondary technical school student to the cultural level of a secondary technical school student or above before 1990. Those cadres who have reached the cultural level of a secondary technical school student must strive to upgrade their cultural level to that of a college student.

HENAN CALLS FOR LIGHTENING PEASANTS' BURDENS

HK030357 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Station Commentary: "We Must Tangibly Lighten Unreasonable Burdens on the Peasants"]

[Excerpts] Solving the problem of excessive burdens on the peasants is a major affair related to the peasants' production and livelihood, and to protecting the fruits of the peasants' labor and their labor enthusiasm. It was precisely based on this point that the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee further proposed the question of lightening the peasants' burdens.

We must realize that due to lack of the necessary systems and effective measures, peasants' burdens have tended to rise again after being lightened in certain places. In some places the burdens, far from being lightened, are still being increased. For instance, the increase in subsidies for grassroots rural cadres and personnel of township enterprises and undertakings greatly exceeds the increase in peasants' income. Some supply and marketing units collude with each other to shift the burden onto others and even sell the peasants substandard and useless chemical fertilizer and agricultural chemicals. In particular, there has been a big rise in demand for payments for welfare and entertainment undertakings and in fines, all imposed under a variety of pretexts.

The leadership in places where there are excessive burdens on the peasants always has a very weak concept of policies and the masses. Some of the leaders there become jealous on seeing the peasants getting rich, and do not hesitate to make impositions on others to enrich themselves, by arbitrarily raising their subsidy levels or imposing contributions of various types, thus fleecing people. There are also vestiges of leftism among certain cadres. They blindly embark on projects heedless of whether the conditions are right for them. They thus impose almost intolerable burdens on the peasants.

All these are practices aiming at serving narrow interests of small units or of individuals. For the sake of their own private interests, they weaken the masses' sense of trust in the party policies.

We cannot take lightly the matter of the peasants' burdens. We must understand it from the plane of achieving the four modernizations and bringing closer relations between party and masses and between cadres and masses, and take effective steps to reduce the unreasonable burdens on the peasants, so as to protect their labor enthusiasm and promote prosperous development of the rural economy.

GUIZHOU HOLDS MEETING ON 2-STAGE RECTIFICATION

HK011426 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] From 28 to 30 January, the party rectification guidance group of the provincial CPC Committee held a report meeting on work in the second stage of party rectification, demanding that CPC committees of all prefectures, autonomous prefectures and cities and all party members of the units which have carried out party rectification, the party's leading cadres in particular, rectify their professional guiding thinking, remove obstacles to reforms and the fulfillment of the task of doubling the province's industrial and output value at the end of this year and, through party rectification, properly carry out reforms in their own areas and units and create a new situation in economic construction and all fields.

Su Gang, deputy head of the party rectification guidance group and secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting. He also delivered a speech on how to properly and successfully carry out party rectification in the second stage.

He said: In carrying out party rectification, it is necessary to rectify our professional guiding thinking, which is the most important task in party rectification. Centered on fulfilling the party's general task and target and in close connection with the practical situation in reform of the economic structure, we must unify our thinking and carry out party rectification to promote the reform of the urban economic structure, the reform of the rural economic management system, and the reform of rural production structure.

Comrade Su Gang stated: In 1984, as a result of resolutely implementing a series of policies of the CPC Central Committee, gratifying changes took place in the province's urban and rural areas. We must work hard to achieve a higher growth rate in our industrial and agricultural output value this year compared with last year, and to achieve in advance the target of doubling the province's annual industrial and agricultural output value. We are thus required in party rectification to rectify our professional guiding thinking and remove obstacles to reforms and the fulfillment of the quadruplication target. All units must earnestly study the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure and Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee for 1985, unify our thinking, and carry out reforms in the superstructure.

Comrade Su Gang pointed out that in carrying out party rectification, it is necessary to conduct education in thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution. Otherwise it will be impossible to truly unify our thinking. Only by thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution will it be possible to eliminate the leftist influence, to thoroughly eradicate factionalism, and to vigorously strengthen party spirit.

On eradicating malpractices, Comrade Su Gang said: There have now appeared new malpractices in the current reform: 1) Party and government organs and cadres do business and run enterprises by taking advantage of their power and positions. They fraudulently purchased good to seek profits; 2) the wanton increase in prices in violation of policies, thus disrupting the socialist economy and infringing upon consumers' interests; and 3) the wanton issue of award money and trophies under the sorts of pretexts. It is necessary to resolutely rectify, investigate, and deal with these malpractices. All leading comrades of CPC Committee or CPC branches of the units which have carried out party rectification must firmly grasp party rectification, take the lead in study, and in rectification and correction of defects. They must give meticulous guidance on party rectification in accordance with different situations.

KUNMING PLA PROMOTES SECOND-STAGE RECTIFICATION

HK030236 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] In leading second-stage party rectification, the CPC Committee of Kunming Military Region has provided guidance according to the circumstances, with the result that party rectification work has developed healthily in all units.

There are many units in the region involved in second-stage party rectification, and the tasks and conditions of the units vary. Their local conditions also vary. The impact made on them by the Cultural Revolution also varied. The regional CPC Committee therefore held that in guiding party rectification in these units, it is not possible to treat them all the same way regardless of the circumstances. The committee seriously studied party rectification plans for each of the units, gave official written replies to the units according to the circumstances, and also sent some trained liaison personnel to the units to help them to identify the focal points in party rectification and carry out rectification in a more appropriate fashion.

For instance, the provincial military districts of Yunnan and Guizhou Provinces were rather deeply affected by the Cultural Revolution. The regional CPC Committee therefore demanded that they work hard to grasp education in totally negating the Cultural Revolution, overcome factionalism, eliminate the negative impact of the three-supports and two-militaries work, and strengthen unity within the Army and between Army and Government and Army and people.

A certain unit developed rather great alienation with local minority-nationality masses during the Cultural Revolution. The military region demanded that, while carrying out rectification, this unit take a positive attitude and adopt various methods to improve relations with the local masses.

Under the earnest guidance of the regional CPC Committee, second-stage party rectification units in Kunming Military Region are currently grasping ideological mobilization, studying the party rectification documents, and actively taking steps to ensure the implementation of all party rectification work.

YUNNAN CIRCULAR ON CHECKING MALPRACTICES

HK041026 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Excerpts] According to YUNNAN RIBAO, the provincial CPC Committee's Discipline Inspection Committee on 1 February issued a circular on resolutely checking malpractices that have emerged under the new situation.

The circular states: At present, the general situation in China is very good. However, there are still new malpractices that have emerged under the new situation. These malpractices exist in varying degrees in some areas and units in the province. Some of them are even facing a serious situation. In order to resolutely rectify these malpractices, the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification have issued a series of documents and formulated some policies since December last year. In order to act in the spirit of the central instructions, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee's circular has put forward requirements in three areas:

First, CPC committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels should, before the Spring Festival, organize party members and the masses to seriously publicize and study relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council.

In light of actual conditions, various localities and departments should make plans and take resolute measures to promptly check the malpractices that have emerged under the new situation.

Second, by the end of March, CPC committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels should settle their local problems and conduct a thorough examination so as to promptly settle those typical ones while promptly reporting the outstanding ones to CPC committees and discipline inspection committees at the higher level. Meanwhile, the leadership should handle the work personally and organize strength to promptly deal with the problems.

Third, discipline inspection committees and offices for hitting at economic crimes at all levels, as well as all departments concerned of the People's Government, must presently focus their work and efforts on studying the new malpractices that have emerged under the new situation so as to ensure that the economic structural reform will be carried out smoothly. They should firmly grasp the solution of some typical cases and fully make use of propaganda means for repeatedly educating the masses through these typical cases.

YUNNAN CRACKS DOWN ON FRAUDULENT CONTRACTS

HK040825 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] According to YUNNAN RIBAO, the public security organs of the province have, beginning from last year, cracked a number of criminal cases of practicing fraud and signing fraudulent contracts; and have given the criminals their due punishment. Therefore, the organs have protected the legitimate rights of the state, collectives, major and specialized households, and individuals.

These criminals took advantage of the practice of invigorating the economy, and fished in troubled waters. Under the pretexts of helping the development of diversified operations, selling badly needed products, making contracts on projects; or by means of bribing the person in charge, disguising themselves as members of the purchasing staff of state enterprises, selling fake products, and so on, the criminals signed contracts with the state and collective units, as well as major, specialized households and individuals. Through the contracts, they practiced frauds involving a large sum of money, thereby seriously damaging the legitimate rights of the state, collectives, major and specialized households, as well as individuals.

Two criminals from Gaomi County, Shandong Province, obtained the mandatory documentation by means of sending gifts, and eventually signed a contract with the provincial sugar and wine company on purchasing 500 tons of white sugar worth over 300,000 yuan. In the deal, they swindled 360 tons of white sugar out of the company. But their practice was finally exposed by the Kunming City public security organ when they transported the sugar out of the city. Thus, a case of serious economic losses was avoided.

HEBEI GOVERNOR STRESSES CURBING UNHEALTHY TRENDS

HK310307 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Excerpts] According to HEBEI RIBAO, the provincial Labor and Personnel Department convened a meeting in Shijiazhuang from 22 to 27 January to study and make arrangements for reform work this year in the labor, wages, and personnel systems. Governor Zhang Shuguang and Vice Governor Guo Zhi spoke at the meeting.

In his speech, Zhang Shuguang pointed out: To ensure the healthy development of reforms of the economic structure, we must be highly alert against and resolutely correct unhealthy trends in the new situation. In particular, we must crack down on malpractices of reselling things for high profit and indiscriminately hiking prices. At the same time, we must resolutely correct erroneous practices such as indiscriminate issuing of bonuses and goods in kind, indulging in waste and extravagance, giving banquets and presenting gifts, resorting to deception, practicing formalism, organizing shock promotions and upgradings, and so on. This is a major issue we must currently focus on studying and seriously grasp.

Zhang Shuguang said: Although the situation in our province is getting better and better, our foundation is weak and we started moving late. We suffered heavily during the Cultural Revolution and could not withstand the upheavals. Unless we promptly crack down on the unhealthy trends, complications will arise in reform. We must spontaneously maintain a high degree of political unity with the central authorities, and strictly enforce discipline, orders, and prohibitions. We must teach the cadres and masses to subordinate partial to overall interests and current to long-term interests, be modest and prudent, and work at reform with unremitting efforts. At the same time we must grasp a number of major and important cases of sabotaging reform and handle them with great fanfare, to educate the cadres and masses.

(Cai Zhengang), director of the Labor and Personnel Department, said after reviewing the achievements in labor and personnel work last year: This year we must continue to correct the guiding ideology for professional work, speed up the pace of reform, and gradually establish a lively labor, wages, and personnel work system suited to the entire economic structure. This system must provide better service for the grassroots and the enterprises, for developing production, and for achieving the province's general goal of quadruplication and a comfortably well-off living standard.

LI ON SHANXI RECTIFICATION, CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK020229 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee work conference held a full session on the morning of 1 February, to make arrangements for party rectification. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong made a speech on party rectification and on how to do a good job of education to totalling negating the Cultural Revolution.

Comrade Li Ligong said: Since the start of second-stage party rectification in Shanxi last November, the provincial CPC Committee has made fresh arrangements for this stage in accordance with the spirit of the forum convened by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the experiences in first-stage rectification in the province. The provincial CPC Committee has stressed that it is necessary to concentrate on education in totally negating the Cultural Revolution, unifying thinking, correcting the guiding ideology for professional work, and straightening out party style and discipline.

In connection with the province's realities, Comrade Li Ligong expounded in depth on the importance and necessity of totally negating the Cultural Revolution and put forward important views on how to carry out this education in greater depth:

1. On the basis of totally negating the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to dare to get in touch with reality and solve current problems. Total negation of the Cultural Revolution must be truly translated into action.

While continually deepening education in totally negating the Cultural Revolution, it is necessary to further eliminate leftist influences and correct the guiding ideology for professional work. We must eliminate factionalism, strengthen party spirit, eliminate leftover vestiges of the Cultural Revolution, and strengthen party style.

2. We must uphold the principle of clarifying thinking. In this party rectification, the focus must be on educating and improving the party members. We must not adopt the methods of the past [passage indistinct].

3. We must pay attention to implementing the policies. [passage indistinct] We can also deal leniently with people who made serious mistakes during the Cultural Revolution, so long as they make a clean breast of their problems and expose the problems of others during the current education in totally negating the Cultural Revolution. We need not even punish them at all in these circumstances. To act in this way is fully in accord with the people's long-term interests and will be supported by the masses.

4. Leading cadres must take the lead and make a start with themselves. An important reason why some units have not yet launched well the education in totally negating the Cultural Revolution is that the leaders there do not and dare not take the lead in negating their own mistakes. This affects the launching of education.

There were so many erroneous ideological viewpoints and so many leftist principles and policies in vogue during the Cultural Revolution. It is impossible for anyone not to have been affected by all this. At present our country is in the course of reform of the economic structure. The party members resolutely oppose vestiges left over from the Cultural Revolution and factionalism, which hamper these reforms. A leading cadre cannot gain trust of lead everyone to make a success of reform unless he totally negates the Cultural Revolution and criticizes his own mistakes during that period.

Comrade Li Ligong said in conclusion: To ensure that education in totally negating the Cultural Revolution is done well, so as to lay a good foundation for completing the tasks of party rectification and reform, the provincial CPC Committee demands that leaders at all levels, and especially the principal leading comrades, personally concern themselves with party rectification work. They must do a good job in handling two relationships. One is that between party rectification and reform and economic work. At present, when we are rather busy with professional work, we cannot substitute reform and economic work for party rectification. The second is that between time and the (?tasks).

JILIN HOLDS FORUM ON SECOND-STAGE RECTIFICATION

SK021402 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] From 30 January to 1 February, the provincial CPC Committee held a forum on the second-stage party rectification to study and implement the guidelines of the related instructions issued by the central authorities, and discussed the second-stage party rectification work. Attending the forum were secretaries of various city, prefectural, and autonomous prefectural CPC committees; secretaries of CPC committees of various provincial-run enterprises who are in charge of the party rectification work; and directors of various party rectification offices.

At the forum, Comrade Wang Xianjin made an important speech on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee. The forum maintained: Leading organs at the prefectural and county levels, large and medium-sized enterprises, and institutions of higher learning occupy a very important position in the entire course of party rectification. Whether or not we can carry out the CPC Central Committee's decision on the economic structure reform, attain the fighting goal of doubling the gross annual industrial and agricultural output value this year, realize the tentative plan of one-transformation and three-break-throughs, and implement the regulations on the provincial organ economic structure reform hinges on the party rectification situation of leading bodies at the prefectural and county levels, large and medium-sized enterprises, and institutions of higher learning. Therefore, we must be meticulous in organizing the work and giving guidance.

The forum pointed out that the second-stage party rectification should be devoted to fulfilling all the tasks of unifying the thinking, rectifying work style, strengthening discipline, and purifying organizations, and to solving problems regarding the following five aspects:

1. We should conscientiously solve problems in straightening out the professional guiding ideology.
2. We should penetratingly carry out the education of thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution.
3. We should be resolute in correcting unhealthy trends. At present, there are two harms in the field of party style -- bureaucracy and abuse of power for personal gain. These two harms are the major enemies of the economic structure reform and the four modernizations, and must be eliminated in the course of party rectification. The second-stage party rectification units should never be satisfied with the achievements scored in the preceding phase of conducting correction before rectification, and must solve, through party rectification, the cases of abuse of powers for personal gain, serious bureaucracy, and, in particular, unhealthy trends arising under the new situation.
4. We should achieve success in examining the three types of persons, and purifying party organizations.
5. We should pay attention to building leading bodies well, and readjust and strengthen leading bodies in line with the four requirements for cadres.

The forum stressed: All city prefectural, and autonomous prefectural CPC committees and CPC committees of all party rectification units should actually strengthen leadership in order to ensure overall fulfillment of party rectification tasks. Top leaders of CPC committees must personally attend to party rectification, and organically combine party rectification with the economic work. At the same time, all localities and units should make good preparations for party rectification before they begin party rectification so that they can make a good beginning in the work.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES JILIN RECTIFICATION ISSUES

SK041413 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "We Should Have a Correct Understanding Concerning Achievements in Party Rectification"]

[Excerpts] After the 2d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee made a decision on party rectification, our province began the first stage of party rectification in November 1983. Fifty-two units under the provincial-level organs participated in this party rectification. During the past year, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC Committee, and with the concerted efforts of party organizations of all units and the broad masses of party members, we have made marked achievements in the first stage of party rectification work and basically attained the desired requirements for party rectification.

Though the provincial-level organs have made great achievements in the first stage of party rectification work, some people still have the idea that they have not done enough in party rectification. They think the party rectification work has been carried out perfunctorily because they did not hold rallies to criticize others or attack a group of persons or failed to thoroughly solve all problems. An important reason for having this idea is that these comrades are used to judging the party rectification work using leftist viewpoints with which they conducted political movements in the past. If we do not eliminate the leftist influence, we will not be able to have a full understanding of the achievements in the first stage of party rectification work. The party rectification work was carried out on the basis of the achievements of the CPC Central Committee in summing up experience and lessons gained from previous party rectification and rectification movements. During the entire course of party rectification, we persisted in ideological education and focused on upgrading the ideological awareness of all party members with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The practice of attacking others was not permitted. The first stage party rectification units under the provincial-level organs conducted party rectification work seriously in line with this principle. They did not harm anyone, make any mistakes, or leave any future trouble. This was an amazing achievement.

Through party rectification, we knew that the normal inner-party democratic life that had once been damaged by Lin Biao and the gang of four was restored, the people got rid of their worries and became brave in telling the truth, and the rigid way of thinking and the idea of attempting nothing and accomplishing nothing were changed. Thus, the party rectification is of profound significance. Through party rectification, a marked turn for the better has been realized in party spirit. But we must understand that it is impossible and unrealistic to solve all problems through party rectification. In the course of party rectification, we should solve some key problems. It is impossible to solve all problems at once. Certainly, as is the case with other work, some aspects of our party rectification work do not satisfy the people. However, these problems can be solved, because the CPC Central Committee has set strict requirements and high standards for party rectification. Under the current situation of reforms, we can grasp in a timely manner and seriously stop new unhealthy practices. This offers a reliable guarantee for thoroughly solving the problems that cannot temporarily satisfy the people. All comrades should believe that party rectification work will never be carried out perfunctorily.

SHAANXI PLA UNIT CURBS NEW UNHEALTHY TRENDS

HK030605 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] In the course of party rectification, the CPC Committee and organs of a certain army stationed in Shaanxi have seriously corrected unhealthy trends in the new situation. In conjunction with party rectification, the CPC Committee and the organs recently made a serious analysis of certain problems that have emerged since the unit launched production operations in the second half of last year, and decided to regard correcting these new unhealthy trends as a major content of party rectification. They have made a thorough review of the business activities of the organs and their departments since last year, and issued a decision forbidding doing business in military equipment and prohibiting organ cadres from engaging in business. They have reiterated the use of proper ways to make money and develop the unit's industrial, agricultural, and sideline occupations. In this way they have rapidly put a stop to new unhealthy trends that had appeared in the unit's production operations.

XINJIANG ENCOURAGES INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEURS

HK030625 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "Promote the Development of Individual Economy"]

[Excerpts] The first Xinjiang congress of individual laborers concluded today. The congress elected the regional Association of Individual Laborers. This is a major event in the political life of the region's 150,000 individual laborers, and shows that individual economy in Xinjiang will develop still more.

In recent years the region's individual economy has developed quite fast, and the problems of getting food and clothing and buying and selling things have eased. The development of individual economy has enlivened the economy and the markets and spurred socialist modernization.

However, we must also realize that current production cannot yet meet market and consumer needs, the commodity circulation channels are still rather clogged, the production mix is not rational enough, and there is still some lack of coordination in the national economy. We must therefore uphold the principle of having the state, collective, and individual work together and continually carry out reforms of the structure.

To develop individual economy, the party committees and government must attach importance to the question, and the departments concerned must provide support. It is essential to sweep away all obstacles and put a stop to discriminating against, squeezing aside, creating difficulties for, and dealing blows at the individual economy. The legitimate rights of individual entrepreneurs must be resolutely upheld. It is necessary to put the associations of individual laborers at all levels on a sound basis and bring their role into full play. We must also conduct more propaganda and education.

'PEIPING' WILL FORCE HONG KONG TO ACCEPT COMMUNISM

OW050433 Taipei CNA in English 0340 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 4 (CNA) -- Chinese Communist leader Teng Hsiao-ping has indicated clearly that the free system in Hong Kong will not be allowed to continue after the communist takeover of the British colony, according to a document obtained from the Chinese mainland.

The document, which was circulated within the Chinese Communist Army, carried the remarks of Teng as well as Wang Chen, commandant of the "Central Communist Party School," and Yang Shang-kun, vice chairman of the "Central Military Commission." This document quoted Teng as saying that some people have become accustomed to and appreciate the democratic way of life in Hong Kong. "We have always been very supportive of those who struggle with colonial rulers for the interests and rights of the Hong Kong people because it is a fight for 'justice'," Teng said, adding however, "how can we allow the same means to be used to deal with the socialist motherland that we support and love?" Teng has called on the communist cadres to be aware of the difference between the fights with a foreign ruler and those with the Peiping regime.

Teng's remarks have clearly indicated that the Peiping regime only wants the people in Hong Kong to fight for democracy from the British Government, but holds that they should not make the same demand from itself, political observers here said. These observers noted that this attitude is completely contradictory to Teng's promise that Hong Kong may maintain its current system after 1997.

While referring to Hong Kong, this document especially stressed the "Hong Kong under a unified China" and the special administrative region under the jurisdiction of Kwangtung Province. These words obviously were a preparation to downgrade the status of Hong Kong after 1997.

Wang Chen even criticized the idea of "Hong Kong ruled by the people of Hong Kong themselves" as an attempt to promote the Lee Kwan Yew formula. He denounced that those in favor of Hong Kong's current system are trying to utilize the capitalist ideology to change the communist ideology and the way of life on the China mainland.

Wang's remarks implied that the Peiping regime will force the people in Hong Kong to accept communism and the communist way of life after 1997, thus exposing the real intention behind Peiping's propaganda warfare, the political observers said.

LIU MURDER SUSPECTS SAID NOT EXTRADITABLE

OW011456 Taipei CNA in Eng'ish 1442 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 1 (CNA) -- Justice Minister Shih Chi-yang said Friday that from the legal point of view, the two suspects in Liu Yi-liang's murder case are not extraditable. He made the remarks in response to questions at a press conference sponsored by the Government Information Office Friday.

Confirming this legal viewpoint as well as his personal knowledge in the field, Shih also cited the provisions of Article 4 of the Chinese Extradition Law as his authority. The article provides that extradition should be refused if the person whose surrender is requested is a citizen of the Republic of China.

Liu Yi-liang, a Chinese American known as Chiang Nan, was shot dead near his home in Daly City near San Francisco, California, on Oct. 15 last year.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD PRC TERMED 'COUNTERPRODUCTIVE'

OW011330 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] A high-level U.S. Navy group is visiting Red China close at the heel of General John Vessey Jr, who is chief of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff who toured the Chinese mainland earlier this month. The U.S. group's visit is highly significant by its size and length of stay. Headed by U.S. Navy Research and Engineering chief Melvyn Paisley, the U.S. delegation consists of 23 weapon specialists and will stay on the mainland for 12 days.

Earlier press leaks revealed that both sides will agree are U.S. naval weapon sales to Red China, including a large variety of weapons. The sales was said to amount to several hundred million dollars. (?Such) is the foregone conclusion that the Paisley group will discuss in details the proposed weapon sales and will probably conclude some deals before it leaves for home. The expected military sales to Red China will signify an upgrading of military contacts between U.S. and Peking regime following the 1980 Red China visit by former U.S. Defense Secretary Brown. It means that the military links between the two sides have progressed from mere talks to the stage of implementation. Developments in the past few years indicated that the U.S. had been doing all the courting in this respect.

Successive U.S. administrations since Richard Nixon have not tried to hide their intention with regard to Red China. American policymakers are in favor of helping Red China in hopes of preventing a reconciliation between Peking and Moscow and turning Peking into an anti-Soviet partner. The U.S. thinking has played right into Peking's hand. The Chinese Communists are cashing in on the U.S. courting in their attempt to establish better relations with the Soviet Union. This is reflected in the fact that increased contacts between the U.S. and Red China preceded the start of the normalization talks between Moscow and Red China. While trying to secure economic and technical assistance from the U.S., Peking has also made appreciable progress in improving its relations with the Soviets.

That is the best evidence that Washington's China policy since the 1970's has been counterproductive. Being ideologically more aligned with the Soviet Union than with the U.S., Red China has declared time and again that it will pursue an independent foreign policy and refrain from joining any anti-Soviet alliance. This indicates that the net results of U.S. assistance for Red China will make the communist regime more dangerous to its neighbors in free Asia and strengthen its hands in negotiating for better deals with the Soviets.

PRESIDENT CHIANG ON CLOSE RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

OW301922 Taipei CNA in English 1438 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 30 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo stressed Wednesday that close cooperation and friendly relations between the Republic of China and Japan are vital to prosperity and economic development in the west Pacific and also help peace and stability in the region.

President Chiang made the remarks while receiving leading Japanese Dietman Fujio Masayuki at the presidential office Wednesday. Masayuki is chief of the Policy Coordination Council of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party.

The Chinese and Japanese peoples have the same natural virtues of loyalty, generosity, kindness and benevolence. They have worked together over the past several decades because they know that close cooperation will benefit both sides, the president pointed out.

Their efforts have not only upgraded economic and trade relations between the two nations, but also boosted prosperity in the west Pacific and brought a high degree of stability, peace and security to the region, he stressed.

Masayuki told the president of his gratitude for being received. He also assured that he will continue doing his best in striving for closer cooperative relations between the two nations as such friendly relations depend on the efforts of their peoples.

CHINA POST ON 'EVIL WINDS' ON MAINLAND

OWO40535 Taipei CHINA POST in English 31 Jan 85 p 4

[Editorial: "'Evil Winds' on Chinese Mainland"]

[Text] The Chinese Communist outcry against the three "prevailing evil winds" shows the breakdown of discipline among the Chinese Communist cadres and officials.

The outcry was raised by the disciplinarians of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and echoed by the PEOPLE'S DAILY. The Central Discipline Inspection Commission of the Chinese Communist Party at a recent forum in Peking identified the "evil winds" as party and regime officials engaging in business and profiteering, price gouging and the handing out of excessive bonuses.

The forum denounced the unhealthy practices for gravely jeopardizing the smooth implementation of current economic reforms, according to the PEOPLE'S DAILY. It was the latest reprimand for the CCP's nine million cadres and other state officials who are taking advantage of their positions by jumping on the bandwagon of recent market economy reforms.

The outcry is quite understandable as the Chinese Communist cadres and officials have resorted to hoarding of goods and reselling them at exorbitant prices, handing out unwarranted cash bonuses or free lunches and approving unjustified price hikes.

Price hikes have troubled the Teng faction ever since Teng seized power. According to statistics which appeared in the October, 1983 issue of RED FLAG Magazine, from 1978 to 1983, the rate of price increase for supplementary foods was 38.6 percent, vegetables 48.6 percent, fish and meat 54.7 percent. After the announcement of the Decision on the Economic Structure Reform aimed at reforming the urban economy, approved by the Third Plenary Session of the 12th CCP Central Committee on Oct. 20, 1983, the people on the mainland resorted to panic buying which spread to 20 provinces and cities including Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai. At the same time, people also started to rush to the banks withdrawing their deposits in anticipation of a devaluation of the currency, forcing many banks to set a limit to the withdrawals.

Even state-owned enterprises resorted to price increases in violation of the party decision. One woolen goods company raised the prices of 75 types of woolen goods by an average of 30 to 40 percent, or even to 60 percent in some cases. TV sets were sold at 2,700 JMP, each 1,100 JMP more than the stipulated prices.

The breakdown of price control has ruined the economic reforms. Even the state-run railways collected protection fees and service charges from passengers and consignors. The "evil winds" confirm the French TV report to the effect that the Chinese mainland is filled with illegal activities including black markets, sales of smuggled goods and illicit articles.

The Chinese Communist regime has thus become a regime of corrupt officials, who are self-seeking in making profits at any cost. The failure of Teng's economic reforms will seriously affect the stability of the Chinese Communist regime. The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA predicted that the liberal economic structure reform of the Chinese Communist regime will destroy the state's political system.

Whether the Teng faction can control the "evil winds" and counteract them remains to be seen. But there is on the mainland a conservative faction in opposition to Teng's reforms. The current struggle has become one of power as well as of line. Even the capitalist roaders, including such old cadres as Chen Yun, Peng Chen, Yao I-lin and Po I-po, are opposed to the Teng faction.

To intimidate the opposition, the Teng faction has embarked on a mass execution. Foreign diplomats estimated that the faction recently executed from 5,000 to 10,000 people in an anticrime campaign. They were mostly innocent people accused of committing adultery, rape, etc. Whether the guilty officials of the CCPP cadres will be so punished remains to be seen. All these show that Teng's troubles are far from over.

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